# THE BEAVER ARGUS.

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**ADVERTISEMENTS.**

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1.00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices not under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.


## Business Cards.


FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.—Mrs. M. A. Binder has just arrived from Paris and London with the latest designs, personally selected from the greatest novelties; also, the most elegant Trimmings to be secured in Paris, Lisbona, Velvets, Bridal Veils, Flowers, Jewelry, and Trimmed Paper Patterns. Dress and Cloak making. Exclusive agent for Mrs. M. Weed's celebrated system for cutting ladies dresses, basques, &c. N. W. corner of 11th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia. [sept29,3m.]

BEAVER LADIES' SEMINARY.—The Winter term of this Institution will commence on Tuesday, September 14, 1869. Every effort will be furnished with experienced Assistant Teachers. Miss MARY A. BURNS, who took the place of Miss Bever, graduating in the High school while the subscriber was principal, and her scholarship and experience as a teacher in this Seminary, will be the inducements that led him to select her to assist in the Principal. Those who desire to see our Catalogue, will call on or address the Principal.

D. H. A. M'LEAN.

BEAVER SEMINARY AND INSTITUTE, Opens its Fifteenth Annual Session on the 15th of September, under the superintendence of the Principal, Rev. R. T. TAYLOR, A. M. Special attention will be paid to the selection of teachers for the Common Schools, both vocal and instrumental, by a competent Teacher, at moderate rates. Tuition prepared for Teaching, or given a Business education. Languages, ancient and modern, by highly efficient Teachers, as well as Painting, Drawing and Wax-work. Send for a Catalogue to

REV. R. T. TAYLOR, Beaver, Pa.

THE BIGHT TRUNK FACTORY.—Joseph Liebler, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, &c., &c. No. 104 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Orders promptly filled, and work Warrantd. Factory corner of Fifteenth and Penn streets [junel6:1y

J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of the old Foundry again, in Rochester, Pa., is prepared to meet his old customers and friends who may want either the BEST COOKING STOVE, Heating Stove, or any other kind of Castings of best material and workmanship. The business will be conducted by

J. J. ANDERSON & SONS.

THE SHARON MILLS.—The undersigned would take this method of informing the public that they have purchased and taken charge of the Sharon Mills, formerly owned by the Messrs. Darragh, in Sharon, Beaver county, Pa. They have refitted them and are now prepared to do all kinds of grinding to the satisfaction of their patrons. The brands of flour will compare favorably with any in the market. Give us a call before going elsewhere.

SAMUEL DAVIDSON & BRO.

NOTICE.—New Bakery, at Wilson's old stand, Third Street, Beaver, Pa. Joseph M. Scott has pleasure to inform his old friends that he has established in business at the above stand, where he will be glad to meet and accommodate them. Fresh bread, cakes, crackers, buns, &c. &c. Confectioneries of all kinds. No. 1 Flour, made from Fall Wheat, by the barrel, sack, or retail.

WILLIAM BARNES, dealer in Boots and Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., next door to Tin Shop, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., where he is prepared to manufacture and sell clothing in his line at reasonable rates. Has removed his place of business from the corner near the Bridge to his present location, he invites his old friends and patrons to give him a call.

myr26:1y.

BEN. K. PIERSOL, Attorney at Law and Surveyor of lands. Office opposite Professor Taylor's in Beaver.

D. P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office in Shaw Kinkey's building, east of Public Square.

DR. A. ROSE, M. D. tenders his professional services to the citizens of Rochester and surrounding country. Office in S. C. Brunner's drug store, on Water street, Rochester, Beaver county Pa. Consultation hours between 9 to 11, and 1 p. m.

Doctors furnished and prescriptions carefully filled at Rose Drug Store.

Banks of nearly all the different kinds for sale at the Argus office.

Coal, Coal.—The undersigned is prepared to deliver good burning Coal to all persons ordering the article. Orders will receive prompt attention. S. P. CUMMINGS.

Dec. 2, 1869.

JAS. CAMERON, Attorney at Law in Beaver, Pa. Office in the room formerly occupied by the late Judge Agnew. Collections, &c., promptly attended to.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. J. Manley, of Bridgewater, has an Office fitted to the use of the same GOODYEAR HARD RUBBER compound as he does not use the Dry Rubber, or soap-stone, so-called, for teeth.

Gold and Silver Fillings put in of the best material, and all work warranted.

Feb31y.

Blank Constable's Sales for sale at the Argus office.

D. JEUNET, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 3d street, Beaver, Pa. (In room adjoining J. Lobb's office.) Gold watches and chronometers repaired and warranted. Engraving to order. The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a call.

Blank Mortgages for sale at the Argus office.

THOS. M'CREERY, Banker, corner of Second street and diamond, Beaver, Pa. Money loaned on Government Bonds. Interest allowed on deposits. We will also receive applications for policies in the NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF THE U. S. Also Merchants' Manufacturers' and Artizans' Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa., below the Court House.

HENRY MERZ, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Brogans and Gaiters. Boots and shoes made to order. A long experience in the business enables him to do work in a superior manner. Terms cash. Shop on Third street near Rev. Mill's Bookstore, Beaver county, Pa. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

myr26,1869:1y

CHAS. B. HURST, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent. Deeds and agreements written and acknowledgements taken, &c. Having been duly commissioned as Agent for several first class Insurance Companies, representing the Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock Departments, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms. Also, agent for the "Anchor Line" of first class Ocean Steamers. Tickets sold to and from all ports in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France. Office in Leet's brick row, Diamond, Rochester.

LOT FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell at private sale

*ONE THREE ACRE OUT LOT,*

situated between the two cemeteries in Beaver Pa. Said lot is in a fine state of cultivation, and is well adapted for either gardening or grazing purposes. Also a cider fence. Apply to or address

HENRY BENZ,

Beaver, Pa.

FARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers his farm, situated in North Sewickley township, Beaver county, for sale. The farm contains 120 acres, about 120 of which are cleared and under fence; the balance is well timbered. About 10 acres of the cleared land is first and second bottom. A large portion of the whole tract is underlaid with ore and coal. The farm is well watered. On the farm are two comfortable dwelling houses, a stone spring-house, and a frame barn, sixty by sixty feet, and a log barn thirty by forty, together with all necessary out buildings. There is a chard of bearing fruit trees on the land; also, grape vines set out last fall, and 1000 strawberry plants at same time. Payments easy. For terms or address, HUGH MARSHALL,

North Sewickly P. O., Beaver county Pa.

The above farm is known as the "Dr. Cunningham farm."

Blank Subpœnas for sale at the Argus office.

ALEXANDER & MASON,

WM. ALEXANDER, late of D. C., late Solicitor of Patents and Washington, D. C. } J. M. MASON, Attorney at Law

American and European Patents,

And Counselors at Patent Law.

Fifteen years experience as solicitors of Patents.] Office on F street opposite the Patent Office. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Specifications properly prepared and patents secured with dispatch.

Communications in the Patent office *free of charge*, and *additional fee asked in any case unless a patent is secured.*

Send for Circular of Terms, Instructions and [may 6:1y

LOOK HERE.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a large stock of the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear, which he offers at very low prices.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Work done to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER, JR.

*BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER.*

SCHOOL BOOKS,

AT WHOLESALE.

Blank Books & Stationery

IN GENERAL AT

LOWEST PRICES.

Our new Wholesale Price List mailed free to Dealers and Teachers.

S. A. CLARKE & CO.,

119 WOOD STREET,

SECOND DOOR BELOW FIFTH AVENUE,

*PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.*

sept1?:e3m.


## Miscellaneous.


CHARLES COALE,

HAS OPENED A STORE IN

NEW BRIGHTON,

To WHOLESALE and RETAIL

WHITE LEAD,

LINSEED OIL,

GLASS, PUTTY,

BRUSHES, NAILS,

Mixed Paints.

Colors, in Oil and Dry,

Carbon Oil,

Boiled Oil,

Neat's Foot Oil,

Lard Oil,

Spirits Terpentine,

Coach Body Varnish.

COPAL VARNISH,

FURNITURE VARNISH,

DAMAR VARNISH,

SHELLAC AND

BLACK VARNISH,

COALE'S PATENT JAPAN

ARTIST'S MATERIALS,

Picture Frames, (to order,)

LOOKING GLASSES,

LOOKING GLASS PLATES,

FRENCH AND PLATE

WINDOW GLASS,

FRENCH ZINC,

ENGLISH AND

GERMAN GLUE.

*SAND PAPER, &C.*

His terms are CASH on delivery of Goods.

jan1,'69.

MERCHANT TAILORING.—The undersigned takes pleasure in informing the citizens of New Brighton and vicinity that in addition to his usual stock of Goods, he has just received a large lot of French cloths, English Melotons, French Doeskin cassimeres, American cassimeres, suitable for Fall and Winter wear; also a fine assortment of the latest styles of vestings, all of which he will make up to order at the shortest notice and on very favorable terms.

**Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.**

At his store will also be found everything in the Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods line, which he will dispose of at a moderate profit.

GEORGE BRAUN.

Store on Broadway, New Brighton, Pa.

sept25m*

Extraordinary

GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION

IN BEAVER,

could not be more astonishing than the fact that

SIMON SNITGER & CO.,

keep the best, largest and freshest stock of

GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, &c.,

in Beaver county.

And although it takes gas to make a Balloon rise, you will find, if you visit their establishment that they don't have to resort to gas to make their goods go. To all, we would say, "rush in" and examine our stock! We have on hand the finest and best

TEAS,

COFFEE,

SUGARS,

PURE SPICES

Molasses, Syrups, Soaps,

also the best brands of

Tobacco and Cigars

to be found in the place

We make a specialty of

FLOUR & FEED,

buying and selling none but what are known to be the very best varieties in use. Our establishment enjoys a well earned reputation in this particular, and we intend in the future as in the past to maintain it.

WE DEFY COMPETITION.

Don't mistake the place. We are still at the old stand, westend of 3d St., Beaver, Pa. Come and see us

[Jan6.

T. O. MORGAN.

SUCCESSOR TO

SHALLENBERGER BROS.

DEALER IN

Fine Family Groceries.

Queensware, Hardware,

NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, FLOUR, SALT, LIME,

Country Produce Taken in Exchange for Goods.

Goods delivered free of charge in all the Villages.

aug19:68.

The Safe Deposit Company,

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,

*Incorporated for the safe keeping*

OF BONDS, OTHER SECURITIES, &C.,

*No. 83 Fourth Avenue.*

GUARANTEE RATES.

Government and all other Coupon Securities, including Bank Bills, for a year or less period, $1 00 per $1,000.

Gold Coin or Bullion, $1 25 per $1,000.

Silver Coin or Bullion, $2 00 per $1,000.

Silver or Gold Plate, under seal, on which a certificate of full value is made, are subject to adjustment for bulk, on a basis of $1 00 per $1 000.

Deeds, Mortgages, Valuable Papers generally, when of no bulk value, $1 a year each, or according to bulk.

With $3, which premium covers the remainder of the life of the maker.

The company is also prepared to Rent Small Iron Safes, (each furnished with a tin box) inside its Burglar Proof Vault, the renter exclusively holding the key thereof, at the following rates, viz: $15, $20, $30, $50, $75 and $100 per annum. Also, to take Books of Account, Valuable Title papers, etc., at reasonable rates.

President:

WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

Vice President:

HENRY LLOYD.

Directors:

| | |
|---|---|
| William Phillips, | Byron H. Palmer, |
| Henry Lloyd, | Joseph S. Morrison, |
| William Rea, | George Black, |
| Wm. M. Lyon, | Curtis G. Hussey, |
| Jas. I. Bennett. | |

Secretary and Treasurer:

S. F. VON BONNHORST.

sep29:3m.

WALL PAPER

&

WINDOW SHADES

In great variety, also

SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS SLATES,

The largest and cheapest assortment of ALBUMS to be found in either city, at

F. E. WELL & CO'S.,

NO. 100 FEDERAL STREET.

*ALLEGHENY CITY, PENN'A.*

sept15:1y.


## Miscellaneous.


Blank Deeds for sale at the Argus office.

MARIANTI Lodge No. 281, I. O. O. F. Meets every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, in Rochester, in Cotton's Hall. [jan26:1y

SPRING STOCK.

CARPETS

Oil Cloths, Etc., Etc.

M'CALLUM BROTH'S.

51 Fifth Avenue, above Wood street,

PITTSBURGH, PA

Have on hand

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE MARKET.

From the Finest Qualities to the Very Lowest Grades.

WINDOW SHADES,

Fine and Common Table Covers, &c., &c.

Prices uniform to all, and the lowest.

M'CALLUM BROS.

mar24:1y.

Blank Notes for sale at the Argus office.

This Infallible Remedy does not, like the poisonous Irritating snuffs and strong caustic solutions with which the people have long been humbugged, simply palliate for a short time, or drive the disease to the lungs, as there is danger of doing in the use of such nostrums, but it produces a perfect and permanent cure of the worst cases of chronic Catarrh, as thousands can testify. "Cold in the Head" is cured with a few applications. Catarrhal Headache is relieved and cured as if by magic. It removes offensive breath, Loss or Impairment of the senses of taste, smell or hearing, Watering or Weak Eyes, and Impaired Memory, when caused by the violence of Catarrh, as they all frequently are. We offer in good faith a standing reward of $500 for a case of Catarrh that we cannot cure.

Sold by most Druggists Everywhere.

PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS. Ask your Druggist for the Remedy, but if he has not yet got it on sale don't be put off by accepting any miserable worse than worthless substitute, but enclose sixty cents to me and the Remedy will be sent you post paid. Four packages $2, or one dozen for $5.

Send a 2 cent stamp for Dr. Sage's pamphlet on Catarrh. Address the proprietor, R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

mar3:3m;jc3:m;sep9m.)

HARDWARE,

Glass, Nails & Paints,

S. J. Cross & Co.,

ROCHESTER, Pa.

Keep in large quantities of manufacturers all kinds of

Building Hardware,

Such as Locks, Latches, Butts, Screws, Strap Hinges, Bolts, Sash Locks and Pulleys, Shutter Hinges and Fastenings, &c., &c.,

CARPENTERS' TOOLS

Saws, Augers, Planes, Plane Bitts, Steel and Iron Squares, Iny Squares, Bevel Squares, Braces, Brace Bitts, Drawing Knives, Hammers, Hatchets, Adzes, Axes, &c., &c.

*Plasterers' and Mason's Trowels.*

FARMER'S TOOLS,

Shovels, Spades, Picks, Mattocks, Forks, Hoes, Breast, Trace, Draw, Halter, Dog & Cow Chains.

Also a full line of

Housekeepers Goods,

such as table and pocket Cutlery, Spoons, Scissors, Coffee Mills, Apple pearers, Sad Irons, &c., &c.

*NAILS OF ALL SIZES,*

Comprising Fence and Finishing, in any quantity, and as low as can be bought in the city.

GLASS,

A large supply constantly on hand of all sizes, and single and double strength, at manufacturers prices.

PAINTS.

WHITE LEAD, RED LED,

and every Color, dry and in oil.

MINERAL PAINT

WHITING, PUTTY,

Linseed Oil,

TURPENTINE, DRYER, ALCOHOL, GUM SHELLAC, VARNISHES, PAINT BRUSHES, GLAZIER'S TACKS, &C.

We buy our White Lead by the ton of manufacturers, and can sell on as good terms as any house in or out of the city.

These goods are our

SPECIALTIES,

and we know we can make it the interest of consumers to buy from us.

All goods delivered in the vicinity and to railroad and river free of charge. Orders carefully filled.

*S. J. CROSS & CO.*

oct6,1y.


## Hardware, &c.


KEYSTONE STOVE WORKS.

Car Factory Building,

*NEW BRIGHTON, Penna.*

Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders & Summer Pieces,

CHEAPER THAN EVER, SOLD IN THIS COUNTRY.

*LOOK AT THE PRICES &c.*

FIRST PREMIUM COOK STOVE

RUBY.

No. 1. Sand Baker, Large Square Oven, $14 00.
No. 2. Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven, 12 00.
No. 3. Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven, 10 00.

Franklin Parlor Stoves

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1. Juno Parlor, extra heavy, | 19 25 |
| 2, | 16 00 |
| 3, | 17 00 |

HEATING STOVES.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 2. Ribbed Egg, very heavy, | 8 00 |
| 3, | 10 00 |
| 4, | 15 00 |

Enameled Grate Fronts.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 23, Grate 15½ inch, | $3 00 |
| 20, 17 " | 3 25 |
| 19, 18 " | 3 50 |
| 18, 19 " | 3 75 |
| 17, 20 " | 4 00 |
| 16, 21 " | 4 75 |
| 15, 22 " | 5 50 |
| 14, 23½ " | 6 00 |
| 13, 25 " | 7 00 |

FENDERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 23, Plain Rod, Wide, | 1 75 |
| 21, " Narrow, | 1 50 |
| 19, Fancy " | 2 75 |
| 14, " without Rod, | 1 75 |
| 23, Plain Rod, | 1 25 |
| 23, Box, without Rod, | 1 75 |
| 23, " | 1 50 |

Pressed Sheet Iron Summer Pieces,

Plain Enameled, $1 25
with Ornamental Centre, 1 50

*All Work Warranted. Give us a Call.*

TERMS CASH.

oct19:3] MERRICK & CO.

SIX CENTS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber in Industry township, Beaver county, Pa., on the 5th of October, a boy named Henry Kimberling, aged 17 years. Said boy was indentured, and left without my knowledge or consent. The above reward will be paid for his return, and the public is hereby notified that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by him. [nov16:3t] JAMES HANLY.

Every One his Own Book-Binder,

With

EMERSON'S PATENT.

LADIES can bind their Fashion Magazine Papers and Books.

GENTLEMEN can bind their Manuscripts, Briefs, Sermons, Journals, Office and Newspapers.

CHILDREN can bind their Pamphlet Pictorials and Sunday School Papers, &c., &c., as neatly and substantially as if done at the regular Book-Binders, and at about one-half the usual cost.

A complete and desirable article—everybody needs it.

For sale by Martin S. Lyon [General agent for H. H. Richards & Co., manufacturers, Philadelphia, Pa.], at wholesale and retail. Call and examine, or address for particulars MARTIN S. LYON, Beaver, Pa.

☞ A sample of this Binder—size of Argus—may be seen at the Argus office. [sept22 1y.

GRAND OPENING

OF

FALL & WINTER

DRY GOODS.

AT

JAMES A. FORTUNE'S

IN THE DIAMOND, ROCHESTER,

*Dry Goods of Every Description.*

DRESS GOODS

A large stock.

Genuine Country Flannel

VERY CHEAP.

Men and Boy's Wear.

HATS & CAPS,

A LARGE STOCK.

SHAWLS, HOOP SKIRTS, &c.,

Selling at Pittsburgh Prices.

*New Goods Received Daily.*

Call Early and

*SECURE BARGAINS,*

As we can not be Undersold.

STAMPING AND PINKING DONE TO ORDER.

*No Trouble to Show Goods.*

REMEMBER THE PLACE!

*JAMES A. FORTUNE,*

DIAMOND, ROCHESTER Pa.

mar31:1y—ch. ly 21.—ch. sep29.

NEW GOODS!

Fall and Winter Wear.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS OF THE

LATEST STYLES,

*FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR*

Which I will make

Gentlemen's Furnishing Good

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.

WILLIAM REICH, Jr.,

mar24:tf Bridgewater, Pa.


## SELECT MISCELLANY.

### THE FATAL POTION.

A TRUE STORY.

"Man never drank a cup of earthly bane
That might not hold another drop of pain!
Or, in his deepest sorrow, laid his head
Upon a pillow set so close with thorns
That might not hold another prick in it."

In a beautiful village in New Jersey about twenty years ago, the subjects of our truthful story, a small family consisting of a father and two daughters, resided.

The head of this family, the Rev. James Welshter, was a Presbyterian minister of considerable celebrity, and well he deserved the reputation he had achieved; for no night was too dark and stormy, no distance too far to prevent his attending the call of the distressed. To see distress and relieve its object to the extent of his ability were inseparable constituents of his nature; consequently the small salary he received from his flock served to keep the wolf from his door.

Of the other members of the family, the elder daughter, Celestine, was possessed of an extraordinary mind, encased within a very ordinary body, so far as its comeliness was concerned. She was rendered decidedly unlovely by those not intimately acquainted with her, but to those who knew her well there never appeared a more lovenble creature since Eve's appearance in the garden. It was impossible while listening to her soul-inspiring conversation to notice any defect in the features of her face.

The younger daughter, Abagail, possessed a pure mind, a fine symmetrical form, and was considered beautiful. She had not had the advantage of a mother's care and counsel, her younger days; he had her sister for the mother departed for her home beyond the skies before the first anniversary of Abagail's birth-day, Celestine then being in her eleventh year.

At the opening of our story the sisters were of the respective ages of seventeen and twenty-seven years.

The company of each was much sought for by the gentlemen of the neighborhood; but upon Celestine none had up to this time made any impression. Not so with Abagail. Her affections were gained by one of all the world the least calculated to make her happy, and the least worthy among her numerous admirers.

This person, Philip Richardson, was a young man of wealthy parents, and, as is too often the case, has been raised to believe that the greatest amount of so-called pleasure each could obtain before the grim monster death had wrestled with and overthrown him was the legal object of existence.

He possessed a handsome form and face, the features of which were an index to his cold, insidious, and diabolical heart. But, alas for Abagail! she did not possess the faculty of reading them. Had she been able to look upon the breast of this fiend in human shape and read the secrets of his heart, how many pangs of bitter regret for her ill-judged marriage with him caused her would have been avoided, and the horrid reality of "man's inhumanity to man" might have been in her case prevented.

Her punishment was strictly natural; and oh how severe was the anguish! how keen the tortures that assailed the mind until nature's kind power was brought into requisition and reason abdicated its throne to save her body a helpless wreck!

But we anticipate. Let us retrace our steps and observe the progress made by the friends of the family in the secret courtship of Philip Richardson, for had he attempted to pay his court openly the villain would have been exposed before his influence over poor infatuated Abigail had become so overwhelmingly great as to induce her to set aside the wise counsel of her father, and to say to him, "Whither thou goest I will go."

Richardson, at the time of the arrival of the Weishter family in the village, was known as the wildest and most unscrupulous young man in the county. It was his horse that won the last race, and his game chickens were never beaten in the pit. He had graduated at one of the best universities in the country, but his early training and naturally wicked propensities were entirely too strong to be eradicated by his liberal education.

He was the child of shame, and, as is usually the case in such instances, was active in his emotions, intense in his affections, and strong in will.

To her he was ever kind and considerate; to all the world beside he was cold, reticent and indifferent.—Their enjoyment gave him pain, their distress was to him the greatest feast.

Mr. Weishter, upon the death of his wife to whom he was devotedly attached, left the State of Massachusetts, in which he was then located, and for fifteen years wandered from place to place, endeavoring to find that rest which he had so often pointed out to others, but which he was now strangely unable to see for himself. By the expiration of this time he settled in the village in which we found him at the opening of our story.

Richardson was one of the first to become acquainted with the family upon their arrival and Abagail was at once marked by him as his victim.

How to win this charming creature was the first thought that arose in his mind; and drawing on his ready wit, he set to work to compass his designs. His horses were disposed of, to be replaced by others less showy; his chickens were presented to his companions, and their company thereafter was strictly eschewed. He became an attendant at Mr. Weishter's church and, in a little while, a member of the same. He also commenced the study of medicine under the instruction of a most skillful and successful practitioner in the village.

Never was such an apparent change wrought in the disposition and character of any one since the time of Paul; and Richardson took particular pains to have Mr. Weishter informed that he had been instrumental in producing this seeming change.

Some two years elapsed, during which Philip and Abigail were in constant communication with each other. How bright to her appearance those rapidly passing moments when she had left her house for the trysting place to meet her love!

"Half Love, first Love! than word that sums all bliss!
The sparkling cream of all 'Time's bliss-sickness,
The silken down of happiness complete!
Essence of the richest grapes of Joy,
She gathered and selected with her hand
All finest relishes, all fairest sights,
All rarest odors, all divinest sounds,
All Bliss, all Bliss, all feelings closest to the soul,
And brought the holy mixture home, and filled
The heart with all superlatives of bliss."

"Richardson's excuse to her for not paying his court openly was, he did not wish his friends to hear of it until the completion of his medical studies.

The true reason for the secrecy was, he was already engaged to a young lady of wealth, and one of his set, who would not be likely to give him up without a struggle. Knowledge of this must be kept from Abagail, and as the one in question lived in a remote portion of the State, this was not difficult to do.

The ways of Providence are inscrutable to humanity, and Abagail was to have one chance of escaping the seductive wiles of her destroyer. How well she embraced that opportunity the sequel will show.

An old lawyer of the village, Richard Boots by name, became acquainted with the Weishter family about this time. His visits became quite frequent, giving him an opportunity for observation, and what with his native quickness, it was not long before he discovered that Abagail took more than ordinary interest in the welfare of Philip Richardson. By his skillful wheelwrighting he elicited sufficient to satisfy himself that trouble would befall her, unless something was done to prevent it. This he decided without exciting the suspicion of any of those so deeply interested.

Mr. Boots was then the professional adviser of the father of Richardson, and was well aware of the previous engagement of the son.

His interest was also excited on behalf of his young partner, Mr. Curtis, who was an open suitor for Abagail's hand, but had met with no encouragement from her; and he intended, if possible, to have Celestine take the name of Boots, he was particularly anxious that Abagail should not take the name of Richardson. So he let Mr. Curtis into the secret of his ill success, and this information, together with a knowledge of Richardson's perilous engagement, was by him conveyed to Mr. Weishter. The effect of his information upon the good man was not recognizable to himself, but was apparent to all with whom he came in contact.

On the following day Mr. Weishter was sent for by the father of young Richardson to counsel him in his last moments on earth. Mr. Richardson was not a member of any Christian denomination, but the preacher's kind deeds had become so well known to him that he called upon him to administer consolation to his spirit, to pour balm upon his soul in its final struggle with things earthly.

The rich man had been in excellent health until the day previous, when he became extremely ill from cholera morbus, as his physicians supposed.

Upon the minister's arrival he was sinking rapidly, but there was sufficient strength and vitality left to request the retirement of all but Mr. Weishter from the room, and then a horrible suspicion was uttered by the invalid as to the cause of his expected near demise.

After the death of Mr. Richardson the minister returned home, and seeking Abagail, he told her that with his consent she should never marry Philip. He also requested her for the sake of her own happiness, as well as the peace and happiness of her father and sister, to shun his company as contaminat on itself.

That night Philip and Abigail eloped, and were clandestinely married in a neighboring village.

O, what were the feelings of the father of this unfortunate young lady! To this time she had been what her name signified; had been all a daughter could be to her father, was the best legacy of her sainted mother to him; had wound herself around his heart as a child can, and the separation, coming as it did, was the greatest proof of God's love for him, for the chastening rod could not have descended with greater force, or have reached a more vital or sensitive spot.

His affliction was heightened by such regrets for not having told her what he had learned at his visit to the bedside of the departed. "Possibly that would have saved her," he would say.

But no; infatuation most damnable had taken possession of her, and as the gentle bird falls into the mouth of the hideous charmer, so she fell in the arms of the smooth, slimy, hypocritical paricide.

In accordance with Mr. Richardson's dying request, Mr. Weishter in due time had the body secretly exhumed and the contents of the stomach analyzed to discover if the suspicions of the deceased were well founded. Unfortunately for the cause of justice, the physician to whom the task was intrusted was young Richardson's instructor. Thus man entertained the kindest affection for his pupil, and upon the development of poison in the matter given him he substituted other matter, and reported to Mr. Weishter that there was no foundation for the suspicion.

The cause of Mr. Richardson's suspicion was threats made by his son, shortly before the father's death, at which time he first learned the history of his mother's life and death. She had been a lady of wealth and position, but had yielded to the tempter.

The birth of Philip was the cause of the death of his mother, and Mr. Richardson magnanimously took him as their child, she having none of her own.

Abagail and her husband had made the tour of Europe, and after an absence of five years returned to the village, where he commenced to practice his profession.

Mr. Weishter continued with his people to worship in the church in the village. He had long since changed the friendship of his flock into love, so that they blessed the day that brought him among them.

Mr. Boots had formally proposed for the hand of Celestine, and had been told that he must wait. She informed him that the care of her father was an engrossing duty to which all her energies must be devoted.

Dr. Peterson, young Richardson's former medical instructor, was the next of our characters upon whom the "unwelcome visitor" called,

He considered his secret of too great a weight to carry with him; and at that dread moment when all are honest he sent for Mr. Weishter to pay him what he considered his due—to confess the duplicity practiced upon him, and to acknowledge that upon analysis he found the elder Richardson's death was caused by poison, and that he had destroyed the matter submitted to him for examination by the use of acids.

Mr. Boots was consulted as to the course to be pursued under the circumstances. He had used his influence with the elder Richardson to frustrate the marriage, and the father's endeavor to accomplish that result was the eventful cause of his son's horrible act.

The lawyer considered the evidence of crime too weak to produce conviction, and, therefore, did not act on it.

The change in Boots' manner toward Richardson after the death of the old physician excited his suspicion that his dread secret had become known, and in order to cover the one crime he endeavored to accomplish the death of Mr. Boots, thus adding another to his catalogue; but in this case he was doomed to miscarry. His knowledge of poisons had served his purpose in one instance, and he was too shrewd to employ any other means in this.

To execute his fell purpose some other hand than his own was required; and whose should it be? Upon whom would suspicion be the least likely to fall? His wife. Yes, she was chosen for this ungodly and accursed work. The sister of the one allianced to the intended victim; one beloved by all who knew her, though allied to one regarded with so much distrust and suspicion she would be among the last to be suspected of the deed, and this he well knew.

The victim and the instrument are ready; but how can the deed be accomplished with the least fear of detection? We shall see.

Since the death of the old physician Richardson managed to be absent from the tea parties of his wife, which were attended by herself, father, sister and Mr. Boots. In furtherance of his plot Richardson procured two peculiarly neat and handsome cups, and had the initials of the gentlemen of the party placed on them. These he presented to Abagail to be used in their social gatherings.

Kind husband to take so much pains to please her in such small matters! So Abagail thought; and the villain chuckled with delight at her innocent caresses in return. Such trivial affairs sometimes exert a very great influence upon the happiness of families.

The evening of the third party after the presentation of the cups Richardson managed to be in the dining room after the service had been placed upon the table, and into the cup of boots he placed a deadly potion. He then left the room and house for the purpose of being out of the call of its inmates should the service of a physician be required.

Satan leads men into crime and then generally leaves them to secure themselves as best they may. After the crime has been committed he cannot be depended upon for fair dealing any more than can Wall street gamblers. Probably in this instance he supposed the mortal he was guiding was equal to his task without further help, and therefore left him.

Mr. Weishter had become quite attached to his cup. His tea and trouble had worn upon his nerves to such a degree that he had become slightly childish, and was quite unsuspected when he saw his favorite cup accidentally broken by a fall from Abagail's hand.

In order to soothe him she gave his tea in the cup usually used by Mr. Boots.

Mr. Weishter died that night. The potion acted upon his enfeebled frame much more rapidly than it would have upon the robust Mr. Boots, who though an old lawyer, was yet in the prime and vigor of life.

The disease was pronounced cholera morbus; this, together with its having occurred immediately after this visit to Richardson's convinced Mr. Boots that it should be investigated, and this task he took upon himself. It was not conducted with the secresy he desired, and the knowledge having reached the suspected person, he availed himself of speediest means of flight, since which time his whereabouts has never been ascertained.

The poison was traced to the cup, and this, together with the flight of her husband, convinced Abigail of his guilt. She had been tasting the sweet of requited love, and fondly hoped her joy would increase with each year. But there was Disappointment, that sad and terrible creature:

"Its breath was cold, and baale the aportive blood
Stagnant, and dull and heavy round the wheels
Of life! the grace of that wherein it blew
Decayed, and with the genial soil no more
Held sympathy—the leaves, the branches drooped
And mouldered up to formless dust:
Not tossed and driven by violence of winds; but,
Withering where they sprang, and rotting there."

Mr. Boots had advised Mr. Weishter to inform Abigail of the confession of the old physician, and endeavor to bring about a legal separation from her husband.

This the father strenuously opposed and for fear of the advice being given and acted upon after his death he left the following as his will:

"What God has joined together let no man put asunder." Thereby enjoin my daughters, Celestine and Abigail to see that this is strictly carried into effect."

JAMES WEISHTER.

The reputation of his family was the only estate the minister could bequeath, and this he wished to be kept spotless.

The lawyer was considerably astonished to find the will, knowing as he did the pecuniary condition of the family; but his astonishment merged into sorrow when he read the instrument.

Nothing could shake Abigail's determination to abide by her father's message. It came to her as a voice from the grave, reminding her of the former command she had disobeyed, and such punishment she was then undergoing.

Compensation is a universal law of nature, and in Abigail's case, the physical health was preserved for a while at the expense of the mental. Insanity kindly veiled from her perceptions the agonies of the dreadful truth she had learned, while in a few months, she sank gently and sweetly like a slumbering child into the peaceful bosom of our mother earth. Last sad, but all blissful resting place for the torn and lacerated spirit.

Mr. Boots and Celestine were married immediately after the death of Abigail, and their family is now one of the most prominent in the State of New York, to which they subsequently removed.

### Capture of the Steamer Lillian.

The following was received at the Navy Department at Washington, on Thursday last.

*United States Steamer Tuscarora, Key West, Florida, Nov. 3, 1869.*—Sir: I hasten to inform the Department, the Admiral being absent in Havana, and the steamer for New York being about to leave, that an English schooner arrived to-day from Nassau with 120 of the men of the steamer Lillian, which left Cedar Keys, Oct. 15th. The steamer rounded Cuba, going out on the south side, but made no attempt to land the men. She then went into Nassau on the 16th inst., flying a Cuban flag, short of coal, having previously landed 150 men, with two days' provisions, near Nassau. She made the attempt to coal next day, but the coal schooners, of which there were two, were seized by the English gunboat Starling, which also fired into the steamer. The Lillian returned to Nassau and was taken possession of by the English authorities. She sank some twelve hours after, and is now lying across the reef with her back broken a wreck. These men left Nassau on Friday, the 29th ult. These are all the particulars as nearly as can be gathered from the men belonging to the crew of the Lillian. Nearly all brought here are Cubans.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant.

W. W. QUEEN.

The State Department has late reports from Consul General Plumb. He represents that things in Cuba are tolerably quiet, that neither party has recently any material advantages, that the insurgents are a good deal demoralized, and that volunteers enlisted by the Spanish authorities are likely to give the Captain General some trouble, unless they are carefully managed. The Cuban junta is here in Washington in force, and the members are, as usual, nursing things for a recognition. They are very anxious to get out the idea that the President will come out strongly for them in his forthcoming message. There is the best of reason, however, for saying that he will insist that the insurgents have not yet done anything to entitle them to official recognition at our hands.

HERE is a funeral speech which a Paris paper assures us was actually pronounced at Montmartre the other day, by a father at the grave of his son: "Gentlemen," said the father, in a voice full of emotion, "the body before me was that of my son. He was a young man in the prime of life, with a sound constitution which ought to have insured him a hundred years. But misconduct, drunkenness and debauchery of the most disgraceful kind brought him, in the flower of his age, to the ditch which you see before you. Let this be an example to you and your children. Let us go hence."

—Robert W. Divine hung himself on Sunday night in the Reading, Pa., jail, where he was confined for deserting his wife. He left a letter reproaching her for her evil ways.

## A TALE TOL

# The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, Editor and Proprietor.

Beaver, Pa., Nov. 24, 1869.


It is given out on the other side of the Atlantic that Mrs. Mary Lincoln, widow of the late President Lincoln, will soon be married to Count Schneidenbutzen, Grand Chamberlain to the Duke of Baden. We doubt the report.

SUPERVISOR Ewing, of Tennessee, reports to Department under date of the 14th inst., a successful operation against distillers in the Second District of Tennessee. Deputy Marshal Edmunson, who had been left in charge of some stills and a quantity of whisky seized, was attacked and overpowered by a crowd of men, a dozen or more in number, and in spite of a most determined resistance the property was taken away from him.

DATES from Rio Janeiro to the 27th ult. have been received in London. President Lopez had transferred his headquarters to San Joaquin. It is reported that Lopez had killed his mother, one of his brothers and other prisoners, in consequence of the suspicion that they were engaged in a conspiracy against his life. The allies had as yet made no movement, and it was supposed active operations would be still longer deferred.

IN the matter of the Farragut-Porter prize and bounty cases R. M. Corinne, counsel for the Government at Washington city on Friday last, filed a general demurrer which raises the question of the right of the navy to claim any prize or bounty for the captures made at New Orleans and also the question as to whether the Court can entertain jurisdiction in these cases so far as the Government is concerned. They will come up for argument this week.

LIEUTENANT W. W. Daugherty, of the regular army, on furlough and visiting his parents at Kokomo, Ind., shot and killed Joseph Vanhorn, at the Sherman House, in that city, at noon on Friday last. It is alleged that Vanhorn circulated slanderous reports about Daugherty's sister, and on Daugherty's meeting Vanhorn he requested him to recall his remarks. He repeatedly refused, and not denying it, Daugherty shot him. Five shots were fired, three taking effect. He died almost instantly. Daugherty was arrested, and is now in jail. It has caused great excitement, as both parties are connected with the first families of this city.

INVESTIGATIONS of the drawback frauds continued on Friday before Commissioner Osborne, evidence having been given in the cases of both Howard and Mulligan. It was shown that the latter was virtually of the firm of B. M. Johnson & Co., and that Caldwell, who also has been spoken of in the matter, had been heard to ask Mulligan to give him some facilities to perpetrate fraud. Johnson, who was a witness, was apparently astonished when shown a check by the District Attorney for $50,000, payable to Johnson, of the firm of Mulligan, and said he knew nothing of the check. The case was adjourned till to-day—Wednesday.

MR. BEECHER in his thanksgiving sermon, said he believed emphatically in increasing to their fullest extent the efficiency of public schools. Those schools must not only be common, free and superior, but must be better than private schools. In nothing could the public afford to be less penurious. The best teachers must be secured, and receive adequate compensation for their services. The common schools should not be sectarian. He would not force the hearing of the reading of the Bible in a few in the public schools. It was the lack of toleration, it should be remembered, which drove the Puritan fathers to the Continent.

ADVICES received by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue show that the squad of cavalry which had been aiding the Revenue officials in breaking up illicit distilleries in Virginia, is doing good service. In Botetout and Craig counties, in the Sixth district, several stills were found, the distillers arrested and held for defrauding the Government, and about three hundred gallons of brandy seized. The Eighth District was also visited and large numbers of stills discovered and parties arrested. In Montgomery, Pulaski, Bland and Tazewell counties, on Rich Mountain, two miles away from any road or path, a number of stills were seized and large quantities of whisky, beer and brandy confiscated.

THE *Times* of Nov. 18th, calls attention to the new regulations made by the American Government economising the use of coal in the navy, and says they deserve attention in England, although our expenditure of coal has never been so lavish as that which provoked the interference of the American Navy Department. The American government is taking most decisive measures to abate the waste. Cruisers are restricted to an allowance of coal, which must not be exceeded. This economy is not without its drawbacks. The use of sails which it requires at times involves an expense for rigging and increased crews; but on the whole the saving will be considerable, and this example might be followed here as far as the margin of our practice fund will permit.

THE editor of the Wheeling *Intelligencer* is of the opinion that "an editor who respects his obligations to tell the truth about men and measures inevitably makes many enemies; and the number grow steadily with his length of service. Every rascal whose toes he treads on, and every demagogue whose purpose he thwarts, becomes a lifelong enemy. None of these ever forget his offence, and as their number constantly accumulates, the honest editor can always count on a large number of implacable and bitter foes, ready to stab him whenever opportunity offers. The general public whom he faithfully serves are his friends, but only passively so. They look upon him as entitled to no special credit, because he only did his duty; and they have none of the incentive to zeal in his behalf that is felt against him by the disappointed politician whose tool he refused to become, or the thieving lobbyman whom he exposed."—True words were never uttered.

A TELEGRAM received at the Navy Department in Washington City on Friday last, from Captain E. R. Calhoun, commanding the United States steamer Dictator, dated from Savannah river, announces her arrival there on Friday morning, with convoy all in good condition. The Dictator had two gales, one off Hatteras and the other seventy-five miles from Savannah river. The last gale was very severe. The Dictator's behavior was excellent, proving her a good sea boat. She was to coal and proceed to Key West.

AT Evans, Colorado, Nov. 6, Daniel Steele, one of the pioneers of the Territory, and keeper of a hotel, was murdered by Joel Carr, of Mercer county, Pa. Carr wanted dinner at Steele's house, and being unable to get a seat at the first table he got angry and cursed the landlord. His money was refunded and he left. Returning soon after with a borrowed revolver, he shot Steele in the ear, causing instant death. The murderer attempted to escape, but was captured. A jury of twelve men was empanneled, counsel for defense allowed, and statements from witnesses received. The jury returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. The murderer was then taken charge of by the people and hung to the first tree till dead.

THE Beaver *Radical* don't believe that Gen. Irwin will have any "sincere" support for State Treasurer. "We know all about these Lancaster worthies" who are supporting him, says he. No doubt of it; and we do not question that our friend of the *Radical* knows a great deal more about the history of past elections of State Treasurer than he would willingly tell, or would be glad to have known. For instance, how much was there paid, *and promised to be* paid, to defeat Gen. Irwin last winter and to whom? Who took the most considerable sum of money "just to keep it out of the hands of pinchers and roosters," leaving others to be paid in promises, not yet redeemed? These are interesting particulars, and the editor of the *Radical* should not keep them back. By delaying too long he may make it necessary to have them written in another quarter.—*Pitts Commercial.*

THE schooner Arrow, which was driven ashore at Gross Point, about fifteen miles north from Chicago, on Tuesday night, during the fierce storm, is a total wreck, and the officers and crew, eight in number, were all lost in attempting to reach shore in a life boat. On Wednesday morning the tug attempted to reach the crew, but owing to the furious sea could not do it. Yesterday morning the tug G. W. Wood, with a life boat was enabled to reach the schooner.

The life boat was launched, and the crew of the Arrow placed in her with four of the crew of the tug. The life boat was almost immediately stove to pieces and all the officers and crew of the Arrow, and one man from the tug perished. The three other men from the tug were rescued but almost frozen to death.

THE Van Buren, Arkansas, *Press* correspondence from Lalequah, Nov. 3d, says the Cherokee Council convened there on the first, and organized by electing Arch S. Draper President of the Senate, and Stand Whirlwind Speaker of the Council. The Downing men are greatly in the majority. His administration is very popular. Much business is before the Council. Acts of great moment will go through this session, among which are securing rights of citizens in the States, and their property. The Indians are prosperous, feeling more every day the necessity of being united as one nation. The old feuds are dying out. There is great talk about railroads among the members of the Council.

The Creek Council adjourned on the 23rd, when it was thought some trouble might be raised, as the land imbroglio had again sprung up, and threatens mischief. It is thought the Creek government is strong enough to maintain itself against all agitations and disturbances.

PARTICULARS were received in the city of Pittsburgh on Friday last, regarding a terrible murder and subsequent arson and robbery perpetrated at Huntingdon, on the line of the Pennsylvania Central Railway. From the meagre reports and rumors it appears that on Wednesday evening two men visited the residence of an old German, named Berghetols, while he was at supper with his wife and a little boy, named Gardner, they had adopted. The desperadoes murdered the three by cutting their throats from ear to ear. Subsequently they robbed the house, taking, it was said, some $2,000 their victims had accumulated. They then set fire to the building and fled. They were captured at Altoona and taken back to Huntingdon and placed in jail there. Part of the stolen money was found on them. When the fact of their arrival became known an excited mob gathered about the jail, and at last accounts there was a fair prospect of the men being taken out. We did not learn the names of the murderers.

CONSIDERABLE astonishment and uneasiness were caused in Toronto, C. W., on the 18th inst. about the Red River trouble, by an article in the Montreal *News*, which says: "We had private information last August the purport of which we made known that if Mr. McDougall appeared at Red River in his official capacity, serious trouble would supervene. He had rightly or wrongly made himself obnoxious to the Indians. They regarded him as despoiling them of lands. They said that Sir Francis Head had in the name of Her Majesty given them the Manitou Island as their exclusive and unchangeable property while grass grew or water ran, and that Mr. McDougall, in utter scorn of that gift, ordered the white Commissioner of the Crown lands to survey some portions of the Island. While they aggravated the alleged outrage by imputing to him that he dispossessed them to enrich connections and relations, we tell the Ottawa Government that it made one mistake when it named Mr. McDougall for Governor. Let it not perpetuate that blunder by retaining him at the North-west; recall him and avoid, except as a last desperate alternative, sending troops thither. There are in this province many gentlemen bordering on Indian blood, and they are the men the Government should consult until colonization has been organized.

A LETTER received by the editor of this paper, during the past week, from Philadelphia, contains this paragraph:

"A Beaver county politician was here some time ago, and while in the city was accidentally engaged in circulating the report that your Senator and Representative in the Legislature were going against Irwin, and vote Mackey, for the State Treasurership. How is this?"

The name of this "Beaver county politician" is not given to us, and we are not quite sure that we could point him out; but let him be who he may, we *do* know that he was either ignorant of what he was talking about in Philadelphia, or uttered a willful falsehood when he alleged what is stated in the above extract. The Senator from this district, and the Representative from this county are both intimately acquainted with Gen. Irwin; know him to be one of the purest men of the State, and are for him for State Treasurer "first, last and all the time." We do not guess at this. *We know it from their own declarations*, hence our correspondent at Philadelphia may safely conclude that the "Beaver county politician," to whom he refers, was giving currency to a story which had no foundation in truth. His purpose was to decry Gen. Irwin's strength and to enhance Mr. Mackey's interests. That was all.

We are in favor of the re-election of Mr Mackey to the treasury.—*Beaver Radical.*

Why tell us something we did not know before.* "All right. M. S. Q."

It is but an act of justice to General Irwin, however, to state, that, while he has the *opposition* of Mr. Quay, he has the good wishes and *support* of almost every other Republican in Beaver county.

A TELEGRAM from Ottown, Canada, dated Nov. 18, has been received in Washington, stating on good authority that there is no truth in the report from Washington that the Government of the Dominion had threatened retaliation if the present restriction on commercial intercourse was continued by the United States. In a dispatch of the 14th inst., referred to, no such words as threatened retaliation were used. The statements made in that despatch are fully substantiated by a speech on the Budget by the Finance Minister in May last, and by other public documents of the Dominion, and are fully endorsed by the Privy Counsel.

"The organ of the Weyand Bro's." &c.—*Radical.*

We have stated on one or two occasions, since we owned the ARGUS, that the elder Weyand had no connection whatever with the paper.—He neither owns a dollar in it, nor exercises any control over its management; and when it is borne in mind that the ARGUS never urged *his* appointment to or nomination for any office, it will be seen that if it is his "organ," in any sense, it has proved a very silent and inefficient one indeed. As to the other Weyand we have only this to say: He has no use for an "organ," nor has he or does he use the ARGUS for selfish purposes. He has never asked the Republicans of Beaver county for any office, nor their representatives for any appointment. He is not an office seeker, and in all probability never will be. But still, if his mind should undergo a change in this respect in the future, it is very likely that he could show claims for public support as strong as the generality of aspirants; and if honored with a public position he could safely promise that he would make no more *money* out of it than Mr. Quay himself, or any other strictly honest man would do.

A report comes to us from the west that Brigham Young has had a recent "revelation," requesting him as the head of the Mormon Church, to gather together the faithful, collect their property, and with wives, harems and all, depart from Utah and take refuge on the Sandwich Islands. A few years ago the Mormon chief thought himself secure at Salt Lake city, and was apt to boast of what he could and would do if the Federal Government ever attempted to interfere with him personally or with any of the social institutions of Utah; but latterly he has shown an uneasiness which does not comport with his previous bluster. The completion of the Pacific railroad, and the locomotive carrying into that territory a new population, has no doubt forced the conclusion on the prophet's mind that the Gentile world would sooner or later oblige him to yield the doctrine of polygamy or pack his trunks and depart. Should this prove true, and the Mormons now take a quiet leave of a country which their thrift and energy has caused to blossom as the rose, our Government will thus become rid of one of the most perplexing questions with which it has had to deal for many years. Whether then, it be a "*revelation*," or the Pacific railroad, which brings about a voluntary *hegira* of this peculiar people, we care not. It is enough for us to know that the United States will be largely benefitted by it.

THE response of the Republican press to the demand that the Legislature shall start right, by cutting loose from rings, slates and caucus dictation, in the interest of "roosters" and "pluchers," shows a gratifying state of public opinion. The subject is one of vital importance to the Republican party, the members of which desire nothing so much as the total extinguishment of rings of every description, and such a course by the Legislature as will stand the most rigid scrutiny, and secure the hearty approbation of every honest man. And why should not this be the fact, and the STRANGS, the DAVISES, the corrupt men in and out of office, who are setting the machinery to give them another turn at the State Treasury put aside? To secure this greatly to be desired end, let Republicans agitate, and let them take steps to let their Senators and Representatives know what is expected of them.—*The Pittsburgh Commercial.*

THE Freedmen's Bureau Report for this year is mainly devoted to a review of the work and success of the institution since its organization one year ago. Then there were on duty in the Bureau 141 commissioned officers, 412 civilian agents, and 348 clerks; now there are but 15 officers, 71 agents, and 72 clerks. Then clothing and rations were issued to the destitute, costing on an average $3,700 per month; now no such supplies are issued, except to the sick in hospitals. Then there were 21 hospitals, 48 dispensaries, 85 surgeons, and 5,400 patients, now there are but two hospitals, no dispensaries, 2 surgeons and 542 patients. Then transportation and stores were furnished at a cost of $21,840 per month; now no transportation orders are given. So long as the educational and bounty divisions of the office continue, it will not be practicable to reduce the force further. The only hospitals now kept up are those at Richmond and Washington. The special relief fund was drawn upon during the year to the extent of $252,547 for food and clothing given to the destitute, mostly women and children. The great mass of freed people are now self-supporting, and many have gone into business on their own account. The bureau officers generally report a flattering condition of things, and the hostility to schools and teachers has, in a great measure ceased. Official reports give 2,118 schools, 3,455 teachers, and 114,-522 pupils within the jurisdiction of the Bureau. The Commissioner is urgent in his recommendation that the free school system be established in all the Southern States, and says that until this is done and such a system is in practical operation, the safety of the country, and especially of the South, demands the continuance by some agency of the educational work now carried on by the Bureau. He thinks that means should also be provided for extending the operations to meet the wants of the whole people. The freedmen raised and expended last year for school purposes alone not less than $300,000. Gen. Howard shows that the entire cost of the Bureau since its organization has been but $13,029,816. He recommends the continuance of the county and educational divisions, and the transfer of the work they are now doing to other departments if the Bureau is closed, and in conclusion says that the law of self-preservation will justify Congress in establishing a general system of free schools throughout the South, if the States themselves do not furnish them at an early day, so that all children may receive such teaching as will fit them to discharge intelligently the duties of free American citizens.

[From the Philadelphia *Post.*]

## THE STATE TREASURY.

### Attempt to Unite the Philadelphia Delegation on Mr. Mackey —Gen. Irwin's Candidacy.

The contest for State Treasurer promises to be even more interesting than the contest for the Speakership. As soon as the mists of the October election cleared away several entries were made for the Speakership race, but until very recently, Mr. R. W. Mackey, the present Treasurer, and his friends, were laboring under the delusion that no serious opposition was intended. Of course they expected a candidate—some State Treasurer in embryo—to be named for the empty compliment of a few votes, that he might be fully developed for a future contest. But they did not anticipate any "sincere" opposition. The fact of a very serious opposition, however, now stands boldly revealed, and the probability is, at this time, that this opposition will be so thoroughly "sincere" that State Treasurer Mackey may be next year *ex-officio*.

Gen. W. W. Irwin, of Beaver, the immediate predecessor of Mr. Mackey, is the head and front of this opposition to Mr. Mackey, and he will prove a very powerful competitor for the custody of the State funds. The administration of Gen. Irwin as State Treasurer was marked by sagacity and ability, and he is widely known and universally esteemed throughout the State. It will be remembered that General Irwin was a candidate for re-election before the last Legislature, but was beaten by the combinations made to elect the United States Senator. In that contest, it is alleged that, Gen. Irwin was unfairly treated, It has been customary when an officer has performed his duty with satisfaction, to re-elect him for a second and sometimes a third term. Irwin had every reason to suppose this rule would be observed in his case, and was so assured by every member with whom he conversed. The evening preceding the organization of the Legislature, the setting sun sat benignly on Gen. Irwin's prospects, but a cloud gathered in the night and the rising sun melted his hopes like the morning dew. This has caused a strong feeling of sympathy for Irwin, and as *no tie is stronger than genuine sympathy*, Gen Irwin will enter the contest an equal match for his opponent.

In behalf of Mr. Mackey it is claimed by his friends that he has proven a good officer, and that the custom of a consecutive term should not be denied him. The friends of Irwin admit these premises, but will not accept the conclusion. They agree to the custom of extending a consecutive term, but insist upon a return to first principles, and taking up the rule where it was unceremoniously broken off last year to elect Mr. Mackey. Mackey's friends reply that justice should not be sacrified simply to be generous to Irwin. To which Irwin's friends retort that those who established and enforced the rule last year should not complain if others apply the same rule this year.

Recently a *coupe d' etat* was attempted by a few city members in the interest of Mr. Mackey. One of them sent an invitation to all the city members to meet at Room 42 Girard House, special care being taken not to intimate the particular object in view in calling the meeting. All the members, with one or two exceptions, were present at the hour designated. The party who called the meeting made a proposition to unite the Philadelphia delegation on Mackey, which was indignantly refused, and after receiving a severe rebuke from two or three members for the reprehensible attempt to draw others into their carefully prepared web, the invited members withdrew, and the *quadrille* were left alone to speculate upon their discomfiture. It was this meeting that gave rise to the reported caucus of the Philadelphia delegation and their unanimity for Mr. Mackey.

So far as we can learn, the contest for Treasurer will not be mingled in the Speakership fight. Both Mackey and Irwin are determined to fight outside of that line. We have been assured by some friends of General Irwin that he is determined to coalesce with no rings or combinations, and desires the contest to be conducted *honorably* and decided upon its merits.

In our remarks on Tuesday last upon the Speakership contest, we spoke of some of the old members working in the slate factory on Fourth street. We have positive assurance that Messrs. Adaire, Bunn and Davis have not attended, and will not attend these meetings, and that they know nothing of the material employed in the manufacture of slates in that particular establishment. Mr. Davis has personally assured us that he has not and will not make any proposition in the way of a trade for the Ways and Means or any other committee, and if the South Fourth street firm have put his name on their slate they have done so without his knowledge and without his authority.

This Fourth street firm deserve more than a passing notice. They established themselves in business immediately following the October election, and started at once to obtain recruits from among the newly elected members. So far, we believe they have made no accessions. They have now, in conjunction with a prominent member of the "third house," established themselves in the slate making business, the place of manufacture being on Fourth street, and the sample room at "No. 42." These men care nothing for Strang or Johnson, Mackey or Irwin. Their efforts are directed to retrieve the fortunes of the last session. They are striving to operate on the expressed convictions or known prejudices of members, and while a former transaction makes it important and interesting to them to have *their* slate accepted, they will endeavor to save the frame in the event of it being smashed. To them the Legislature is a grand puppet show, and all their endeavors are directed to moving the wires. It is a matter of indifference to them who is in or who is out; they do not care who moves the grand machine if they can control the strings for in that event, no matter how the puppets move, they will attain their objects and secure their desires.

We are glad to know that these men are thoroughly understood by their colleagues, and that there is a determination manifested to avoid them. They are so thoroughly known that we do not apprehend much from them, but they must be watched. Here, certainly, is a case in which corruption has boiled and bubbled till it overran the stew.

Hon. B. B. Strang, of Tioga, candidate for Speaker of the House, arrived here last evening. We understand that the question of the next Speakership will be pretty definitely determined before Mr. Strang leaves the city.

From the Washington Reporter.

## THE STATE TREASURSHIP.

The first important duty to be performed by the Legislature, after its organization, will be the election of a State Treasurer. It is generally conceded that the west is entitled to the place, and we presume no combined effort will be made in the eastern portion of the State to assert a claim. Thus far no prominent candidate has appeared in that section.

It will be remembered that when the last Legislature met the position was filled by a gentleman from this district, who had won it by a fair, open and manly canvass, and against whose integrity and efficiency as an officer no man could say aught. He had carefully watched over the finances of the Commonwealth, zealously and faithfully discharged his duties, and with so much personal courtesy and kindness that he had gained the unhesitating approval and confidence of the people.—The expression of their desire for his re-election seemed almost universal. At the time the Legislature met no one openly expressed a doubt of his continuance in office. It was so generally conceded that the question was never publicly raised until the struggle for United States Senator commenced. In that contest the ropes were quietly laid; and, to the astonishment of everybody, General Irwin was thrown overboard, and a man hitherto unknown in politics or finances save in his own county and in the bank of which he was Cashier—a man who had never been named in connection with the position—was elected in his stead. How it was done, or wherefore, will doubtless forever remain a mystery, save to those who were actors in the drama. They may have had sufficient reasons, but the curiosity of the public as to what they were will likely never be satisfied.

As the time for another election is now rapidly approaching, and as it is authoritatively announced that Mr. Mackey will again be a candidate; and as his friends are offering to bet extravagantly upon his re-election; it is highly proper that we should now be informed as to the nature of that gentleman's peculiar claims; the potent reasons why he should again be placed in that position—or indeed the reasons why he was ever placed there at all—and lastly, the considerations which induce his friends to be so confident and bold in asserting that he will be re-elected.

Let it be understood that we do not give credence to half the reports we hear about Mr. Mackey, nor do we intend to give them currency in this article. We do not believe that Mr. Mackey paid ten thousand dollars for his election, or that he defeated the "Unexpended Balance" law by the use of funds out of the State Treasury.—Nor do we credit for an instant the newspaper rumor that he has "set up" a majority in the present Legislature in a "fi nancial" way, for the simple reason that we do not in the least believe that anything like a majority of the next Assembly are so "set" at all. There are a hundred other reports of like character which we treat with a similar degree of skepticism. We only know that Mr. Mackey was, very unexpectedly to every body, elected State Treasurer when he was not a candidate, over a man whom the people wanted to retain; and that the friends of the latter, after solemnly pledging themselves to support him, went over to Mr. Mackey without assigning any cause; and their reasons for doing so remain a secret to this day. We are aware also that the bill to divide the unexpended balance in the Treasury to the payment of the State debt was defeated, while the public press and the people throughout the Commonwealth were clamoring for its passage; and that many members voted against it who were positively instructed by their constituents to vote for it; and that they did not then nor since, explain the considerations which induced them to do so. These are facts with which we are acquainted, and if Mr. Mackey or his friends can throw light upon the manner in which they were accomplished they will greatly add to the confidence of the people in that officer. While "they walk in darkness" in this regard it is not natural that they should feel impressed with his especial fitness for a second term.

Let it not be supposed for one single moment that we entertain any unkind feelings against the present State Treasurer. On the contrary, we have none but friendly sentiments towards him personally. We admire his energy, skill and tact immensely, and acknowledge without a moment's hesitency that in many respects he has made an efficient officer. But we could have afforded to wait a year or two for Mr. Mackey to enter the arena of Pennsylvania finance. He is still young, and his splendid talents would not have suffered in the least by a little delay. We had a good, faithful and competent officer, who had strong claims upon us, and with whose administration we were perfectly satisfied. The people desired his continuance in office for at least another term or two. They had the most unbounded confidence in his zeal and integrity, and his management of affairs—prudent judicious and economical—was just what they wanted. Now-a-days, however, the will of the people is but little regarded, and Mr. Mackey and his particular friends acted upon the principle, which seems to have become an established rule of faith with certain politicians of the present era, that they know better what the people want than the latter do themselves. As we said before, how they managed to effect their purposes is known only to themselves and the "favored few," with whom they transacted business.—They accomplished their work at all events; removed a competent, faithful and deserving officer, against whom no breath of suspicion had ever been directed, and placed in his stead a man who is accused, (whether justly or not) of committing actions of the most reprehensible nature, and against whose character the public entertain very grave suspicions. It matters little whether the charges against him be true or false, so far as his candidacy is concerned. The people have not confidence in *him*, nor are they satisfied with the manner in which he first secured the office, or the means by which he is again endeavoring to possess it. They have, moreover, conceived the idea that his re-election forecloses all another defeat of the "Unexpended Balance" bill, and it would be well for members—western members especially—to reflect seriously before they give him their support.

We understand that General Irwin will again be a candidate for the position. He is a man who has strong claims upon the Republican party and the entire people of the State. His character is above suspicion. His probity, zeal and faithfulness cannot be questioned. His restoration to the office from which he was unjustly ousted, would be hailed with delight by all honest and thinking men. He will make no bids for the position, will offer no bribes or overtures; but he will guarantee a sound and honest administration of our financial affairs, without trickery, connivance or "ring" work, and that is precisely what the people want, and moreover, it is what they mean to have.

Their Representatives have already experienced a slight admonition, and they will act wisely to heed the warning.—There must be an end of trickery, extravagance and corruption, and the next Legislature will act a prudent part by setting the example at the very outstart of the session.

## STARTING RIGHT.

If the Republican members of the Legislature, when they assemble at Harrisburg, and take up the question of organization, commence aright, they will have clear sailing during the session; but if they commit errors at the start, and place in positions of responsibility and power, men known as political and legislative corruptionists, they will find the session one of embarrassment, and themselves powerless to carry forward those plans of retrenchment and reform demanded by the people. It all depends upon a fair start. Elect as Speaker of the House a gentleman of loose ideas as to the disbursement of the public money, or one who does not recognize the prevailing sentiment demanding the abolition of all abuses, and no power will be able to stem the tide of profligacy in legislation and expenditure that will set in. The Committees will be formed in the interest of the "rings," the "pinchers and "roosters" will have free play—and when the members separate, they will return to their homes disgraced not only by their own blunders and crimes, but bearing, in addition, the accumulated odium of past sessions. The people look for reform and retrenchment at Harrisburg this winter; and this is especially the case with the masses of the Republican party. The vote last October was not a vote of confidence in our State politicians and legislators. It was a vote of approval of the national administration, and of those principles of economy that have become the fixed policy of the Federal Government. Therefore, if the people shall be again disappointed by the acts of our Legislature—if the disgraceful swindles of the past two or three years shall be re-enacted—at the next election the voters will separate the Republican party of the State from that of the nation, and will not permit the honesty of the one to secure an indorsement of the corruption of the other.

We take it that these facts are appreciated by the Republican senators and representatives. If not we have small hopes of any change at Harrisburg. They seem to us to be so clear as to admit of no dispute. We barely carried our State ticket last fall, owing to the indifference of Republican voters. Next year those who were indifferent last fall will act with more decision and in open hostility. The truth is if we had depended in October on the vote in Republican strong-holds, the result in the State would have been reversed. Nothing could have been more marked than the disapproval of the course of our loose politicians and legislators, by the party in almost every Republican county of the State. Throw Luzerne and Philadelphia and one or two other counties out of the scale, and where would our Republican victory have been? As it was, as we have repeatedly asserted, the desire of the party to strengthen the hands of General Grant alone saved us from a crushing defeat.

It is, therefore, the Republican party of Pennsylvania was making a record for itself. That record must show a determination to correct past abuses, and in the future to pursue a State policy characterized by the strictest economy. We must work in harmony with the national administration. The thieves and jobbers must be thrown overboard, and the "rings" crushed out of existence. A good point to make a beginning will be in the election of Speaker of the House. The fact of a member's connection with past abuses must be considered as sufficient reason for setting him aside, no matter how brilliant his talents or enlarged his legislative experience. The election of Speaker will be the starting point of the session, and will indicate the adoption of a new policy, or the continuation of the reign of the corruptionists, so odious to the people of the State. There is no escape from this issue. The people appreciate it fully, and if they do not they certainly will before the meeting of the Legislature.

It is unnecessary for us to say that we have no favorite for the position. We simply insist that the representative of the Republican party of the State, for the time being, shall be an honest man—and with a clear record, having no connection with "rings," or the plunder schemes of past sessions. There is plenty of material from which to select such a man, and it is the duty of the representatives elect to search him out. It will not be a work of great difficulty to determine who should *not* be chosen Speaker, and this is half the question. Some members who went astray last winter, and have been re-elected, were excused by their constituents on the plea of ignorance. This will be no apology next winter, should the rule of the corruptionists at the State capital be perpetuated.—*Pitts. Commercial.*


## SOMETHING COMING.

### A Column of Magnetic Light from the Sun Stretching out Towards the Earth.

The sun's atmosphere, say the scientific men, is in a highly excited condition. A column of magnetic light is shooting out further and further from the solar sphere, and it is now stretching out forty five millions of miles. In other words, it has accomplished half the distance between us and the sun. The interesting question, and one on which, perhaps, we do not wish any more light of this character, is: How long will it be before it finishes the rest of the distance and bridges the gigantic chasm between the earth and the sun? Is it a messenger sent out to snatch us up as food for the insatiate monster that keeps himself warm by devouring planets, and whose fire eating propensities this whole earth would satisfy for a few days only? If so, how long will this emissary be in reaching us, and carrying the globe away as if we were a gigantic lump of coal for a roaring furnace? This column of light at intervals indicates its approach by flashing and corruscating with fresh brilliancy. So decided are its effects that two astronomers, one at London, the other at Oxford, and neither knowing the experiences of the other, supposed that the dark glass of their telescopes had been broken or put out of range, so strong was a flash of golden light upon the vision. It is predicted that before the end of next year this magnetic light will have got near enough to us to make its immediate and actual influence upon the earth distinctly felt. It is announced that in consequence we may expect to see phenomena that have never been seen or known before by the human race. If any of our readers are therefore yet disposed to complain of the weather and the earthquakes, let them remember that, by this time next year they may have an entire new line of experiences to explain and endure, in comparison with which the filful winter, and rough rude autumn of to to day, may seem like a June morning in Paradise, and the earthquake's shock and lightning's storm, a placid rocking in the cradle with a pleasant lullaby of thunder.

*Miscellaneous.*

## New Arrival of Goods

AT

## Speyerer & Sons,

Corner of Water and James Streets

*ROCHESTER, PENN'A*

Have just returned from the east with a large stock of goods bought at the lowest cash prices, which they offer to the public at

## REASONABLE PRICES,

Consisting of

DRY GOODS.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

*AND HARDWARE,*

PRINTS, TURKS, CORURGS, ALPACAS, WOOL DELAINS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SHAWLS, SILKS, FLANNELS, MERINOS, MEN'S UNDERWEAR,

HATS, CAPS, *BOOTS AND SHOES*

ROPE, OCUM & PACKING YARN,

## IRON & NAILS,

*Paints, Oils and Putty,*

Queensware and Willow Ware,

*FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, BACON,*

&c, &c, &c.

We still have control of the celebrated

CANTON CITY MILLS FLOUR,

AND

NEWCREEK FLOUR.

We recieve the above brands by the car load, and can sell them at

## Pittsburgh Prices

saving freight on same.

We can sell IRON, NAILS, SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, SOAPS, SPICES, &c. at wholesale prices to dealers.

☞ Thanking the public for past patronage, we hope to merit a liberal share for the future. We always buy for cash and sell cheap.

P. S. Also agents for the

KNIFFEN MOWER AND REAPER

*and Pittsburgh National Plow Co's.*

PLOWS.

Pure Catawba and Concord wine of our own vintage for medical and Sacramental purposes are highly recommended by those who have used them.

nov21tc.

## MEYRAN & SIEDLE,

Successors to

REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SIEDLE,

No. 42, Fifth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

Gold and Silversmiths,

and dealers in

FINE JEWELRY,

WATCHES, DIAMONDS,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

Agency for all the best makes of

American Watches

*SETH THOMAS' CLOCKS.*

All kinds of watches carefully repaired and guaranteed. [may13;1y

*New Advertisements.*

## MULHEIM

Again greets the people with an extensive and varied assortment of

## HOLIDAY GIFTS

and in this, his 6th annual announcement, has more than ever studied the wants of all classes, after a business association of years he has learned the lesson how to please, and now respectfully asks the old, the middle aged and the young to come and witness the exhibition of

FANCY ARTICLES,

which to mention would be impossible. His articles are of all prices, embracing those highly expensive, and of such designs as are only found on the fashionable and busy avenues of our cities.

I have made recently

*CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS AND Household Furniture*

an important element in my business.

CARPETS & OIL CLOTHS I can sell cheaper than can be bought in the city—this is no idle boast, as I can and will do so.

Again thanking the people of all the villages and my country friends, I can but bid you a hearty reception welcome in making up your Christmas and New Year's Gifts.

## B. MULHEIM,

BRIDGE STREET,

*BRIDGEWATER.*

(Local and Radical copy.)

nov24tf.

## CLOSING OUT SALE.

Owing to the death of the senior partner, Mr. J. M. Burchfield, the entire stock of goods will be sold regardless of Cost.

The Stock consists of

Silks, black and colored,

ALPACAS

VALENE POPLINS, IRISH POPLINS,

Black Cloths, Cloaking, Broche Shawls,

PLAID SHAWLS, CASSIMERES,

and a full line of

## DOMESTIC GOODS,

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO'S.,

No. 52 Sixth Street, late St. Clair,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

nov19tc.

*Miscellaneous.*

## Brighton Paper Mills,

BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.

PRINTING,

*MANILLA,*

ROOFING, BAILING,

Hardware, Glass, Straw.

RAG AND CARPET

PAPERS,

MANUFACTURED

AND SOLD AT

Wholesale & Retail by

Frazier, Metzger & Co.,

82 Third Avenue,

PITTSBURGH.

☞ Rags taken in exchange. [sep29tf.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, a few reliable, energetic salesmen to sell by sample standard goods. Address H. H. RICHARDS & CO., noviotdn. 413 Chestnut street, Phila., Pa.

## The Only Reliable Cure for Dyspepsia in the Known World.

*Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial* are a positive and infallible cure for dyspepsia in its most aggravating form, and no matter of how long standing. They penetrate the secret abode of this terrible disease and exterminate it, root and branch forever. They alleviate more agony and silent suffering than tongue can tell. They are noted for curing the most desperate and hopeless cases, when every known means fails to afford relief. No form of dyspepsia or indigestion can resist their penetrating power.

DR. WISHART'S

## Pine Tree Tar Cordial.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained. It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite. It strengthens the debilitated system. It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs. It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which clogs up the passages of the lungs. Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflamation. It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with positive assurance of its power to cure the following deseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:

*Consumption of the Lungs, Cough, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Diptheria, &c.*

A medical expert, holding honorable collegiate diplomas, devotes his entire time to the examination of patients in the office parlors. Associated with him are three consulting Physicians of acknowledged eminence, whose services are given to the public *free of charge.*

This opportunity is offered by no other institution in the country.

Letters from any part of the country, asking advice, will be promptly and gratuitously responded to. Where convenient, remittances should take the shape of *Drafts, or Post-Office Orders.*

Price of Wishart's American Dyspepsia Pills, $1 a box. Sent by Mail on receipt of price.

Price of Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, $1.50 a bottle, or $11 per dozen. Sent by express.

All communications should be addressed

L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D.,

No. 232 North-Second street, Philadelphia.

oct7;3m.

## D. S. RANGER,

*Bridge Street,*

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOODS.

Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
White Woollen blankets,
White and Colored and Barred Flannels,
Merinos,
Delaines,
Plaids,
Ginghams,
Coburgs,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Chinchilla,
Cloths,
Woollen Shawls
Brown and Black Muslins,
Drillings, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton
Flannels,
Jaconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Crash,
Counterpanes,
Hosiery,
Gloves
& Mitts.

Groceries,

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow candles, Soaps, Spices and Mince Meat. Also, SALT.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Tea and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, 2, 3, and 4 Tine Forks, Rakes, Scythes and

# The Beaver Argus.

**Beaver, Nov. 24, 1869.**

*Circulation Over Twelve Hundred.*



**Rates of Advertising.**

| TIME. | 3w. | 6w. | 3m. | 6m. | 1 year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 sqr—10 lines, | $3 00 | $5 00 | $6 00 | $8 00 | $10 00 |
| 2 squares, do | 3 50 | 6 00 | 7 00 | 10 00 | 15 00 |
| 3 squares, do | 5 00 | 8 00 | 9 00 | 11 25 | 18 00 |
| 4 squares, do | 6 00 | 9 00 | 10 50 | 15 00 | 21 00 |
| ½ column..... | 8 00 | 11 00 | 15 00 | 20 00 | 30 00 |
| ¾ column..... | 11 00 | 15 00 | 20 00 | 30 00 | 40 00 |
| 1 column..... | 23 00 | 30 00 | 38 00 | 60 00 | 100 00 |

Administrators' and Executors' Notices....$3 00
Special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made *Quarterly*, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.


**State of the Thermometer** for the week ending the 20th of Nov., 1869.

| | 7 A. M. | 2 P. M. | 9 P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 14 | 35 deg. | 37 deg. | 34 deg. |
| " 15 | 35 deg. | 38 deg. | 43 deg. |
| " 16 | 28 deg. | 39 deg. | 40 deg. |
| " 17 | 42 deg. | 40 deg. | 34 deg. |
| " 18 | 28 deg. | 39 deg. | 31 deg. |
| " 19 | 36 deg. | 40 deg. | 39 deg. |
| " 20 | 37 deg. | 48 deg. | 35 deg. |

R. T. TAYLOR.

**Subscriptions to the Beaver Argus.**—The following named persons have paid the sums set opposite to their names on subscription to the Beaver Argus, since the date of our last publication.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wm. Houston, Beaver, | $2 00 |
| Chas. Lukens, Rochester, | 3 00 |
| S. J. Beaner, Sharon, | 2 00 |
| J. R. Imbrie, Washington, D. C., | 2 00 |
| Washington Wolgie, Holt, | 1 00 |
| John Rood, Darlington, | 2 00 |
| Michael Springer, Green Garden, | 2 00 |
| John K. Potter, Holt, | 2 00 |
| Rev. W. P. Braden, Butler Co., | 1 00 |

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the Argus to-day:

Knitting Machines—Straw & Morton.
Holiday Gifts—B. Mulholm.
Arms Wanted—Chas. Wilson.
Executors Sale—Peter Young.
Strayed—This Office.
Special Notices—Ashor Hunauer.
Special Notices—J. H. Bence.
Special Notice—W. Knowles.
Special Notices—John Edgar.
Special Notice—Speyerer & Sons.
Special Notice—Sanderson & Barbour.

**Notice.**—We trust that the Author of the anonymous letter addressed to one of our citizens, will show that he is a Gentleman and identify himself.

Good Fresh Lime always on hand at the Mulvanon Lime Kilns, Vanport.
[aug11;tf.

☞ Blank Summon's for sale at the Argus office.

**Strayed.**—On the 13th of November, a dark red cow, eight or nine years old, strayed from the premises of the subscriber in Bridgewater. Any information concerning said cow left at this office will be thankfully received.

KNIT! KNIT!! KNIT!!!—Agent wanted to sell the Climax Knitter; makes the old fashioned knitting-needle stitch and several others; finishes the stocking as it goes. Price $25. Call at Weed Sewing-Machine office, New Brighton, or address Climax Knitter, New Brighton, Pa. 2t

**Sleighing.**—We were a little surprised on Tuesday of last week, (Nov. 16th) to hear the tingle of sleigh bells on the streets. The snow on that day was some three or four inches in depth, but stayed with us only a few hours. Sleigh riding on the 16th of November, is, however, something unusual in this locality.

Five Thousand bushels of good, dry Buckwheat wanted at Edgar's mill, Fallston, for which a good, fair price will be paid. nov24;1mo.

**Cut his finger off.**—While engaged in splitting kindling wood one day last week, Mr. John Obeny of this place, cut one of his fingers off with a hatchet. He evidently had no grudge against the part cut off, for in the course of several hours after the occurrence he leisurely pulled it out of his vest pocket, where he had deposited it for safe keeping. The remaining part is healing as fast as "could be expected."

☞ Blank Commitments for sale at the Argus office.

**Francis Easton,** the young man who was arrested for being concerned in the robbery at Cannon's Mills, and confined in the Beaver jail, was taken to New Lisbon last week. He appeared before Judge Conant and confessed that he was one of the party, but took no part in breaking into the house or removing the property; that he only watched at the gate while the others did the work. He was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.—*Wellsville Union.*

**Wanted.**—One thousand bushels of good, dry Buckwheat, at Edgar's mill in Fallston. JOHN EDGAR.
*Local copy* oct27;1mo.

**Thanksgiving Day.**—Thanksgiving Day was generally observed in this vicinity, business of nearly all kinds being suspended. In the Presbyterian church in Beaver religious services were conducted by Rev. D. P. Lowary. Services were also held in some of the other churches in the villages surrounding us.

In the evening Rev. Jas. Hollingshead delivered a lecture in the Court House on the "Traces of ancient, powerful and civilized nations on our continent." The lecture was an interesting and instructive one, and we are glad to be able to say that it was better attended than lectures usually are in Beaver. The proceeds, amounting to some $45 are for the use of the M. E. Church building in Beaver.

Wm. Fleming & Co's. Great Representative Hat, Cap and Ladies Fur House, No. 139 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Penn'a. Send for price list of Ladies' Furs. [oct27;3m.

**Distressing Casualty.**—On last Tuesday afternoon a young Swiss, about thirty years of age, named Jacob Franklein, and an employee of Maj. Yutzy's, was crushed by a fall of earth in a pit on the railroad line opposite Ursina.

He was extricated, but had received very serious injury, and after much suffering died early on Wednesday morning, Nov. 10th. The deceased had several hundred dollars of money which he directed should be sent to his mother in Switzerland. A short time before his death he asked that his body should be sent back to his native land. Another instance of the strong attachment of this people to their homes.

"Carry me back to Switzerland,"

was almost wailed out by this poor wanderer with his dying breath.—*Somerset Herald.*

Five Thousand bushels of good, dry Buckwheat wanted at Edgar's mill, Fallston, for which a good, fair price will be paid. nov24;1mo.

**Hinkley Knitting Machine.**—Elsewhere will be found the card of Messrs. Straw & Morton, 20 Sixth street, agents for the above machine. We have never had much confidence in the statements made in regard to the capabilities of the various Knitting Machines now before the public, but having personally examined the Hinkley Machine, we find that it will perform all that is claimed for it in the advertisement, in a satisfactory manner. The agents are among the most reliable and enterprising of the business men of our city, and their names alone are a sufficient guarantee that everything that comes from their establishment will be as represented.—*Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.*

It works wonders—in all cases of biliousness. Remember and ask for 'Whitdisey's Dyspepsia Cure.'

**Dedication.**—The new M. E. Church at Vanport was set apart for divine worship on Sunday Nov. 21st. At 10½ a. m. Rev. Sylvester Burtt, A. M., preached from the words of Jesus, "I have built my church on a Rock, and the gates of Hell shall not prevail against it." The sermon was full of rich thoughts and happily delivered. At the close of the sermon Rev. Jas. Hollingshead stated that the building was worth $3000 as it stood, and that all but $450 was provided for. The congregation was asked to meet this and as fast as the Secretary could put down the names, $560 were subscribed. The afternoon service Rev. D. P. Lowary preached a very excellent discourse from the text, "A day in thy courts is better than a thousand. I had rather be a door keeper in the house of my God than to dwell in the tents of wickedness." After the sermon the Trustees, Geo. Dobbs, John Moore, A. Russell, Lucius Conrad, Samuel Johnston, Amos Doutt and Enoch Fowler came forward and in the manner prescribed by Discipline, offered the church for dedication. The evening services were conducted by Mr. Burtt, who preached a soul stirring sermon on "Lifetime," its brevity, its possibility and its results. An hour was then spent in singing and prayer. The church stands as a monument of the liberality and persevering energy of the people of Vanport, and will be a blessing to the community. And while all did their duty and are deserving of great praise, it is just to say, and that without drawing any invidious distinctions, that very great credit is due to Capt. John Moore throughout, but especially in the work of elegantly furnishing, in which we are informed, was done chiefly by his efforts. The singing under the management of Prof. Phillis is worthy of special mention, and contributed largely to the interesting occasion.

Seward & Bentley, Druggists, of Buffalo, are putting up a splendid Hair Restorative, known as Alisma. We have tried it and speak from experience, and would recommend it to all who are in need of a Hair Renewor.—*Nunda News.*

What the people will have, Seward's Cough Cure.

**The Cost of Funerals.**—There is much and just complaint against the cost of funerals, and of the necessary and proper interment of the dead. It has, in the last five years, been swollen so enormous, as to be almost beyond the reach of any but the wealthy to defray it. The expenses of living are now very great, but to die appears to involve one in greater expenditures. The rich in fact are the only ones that can afford to die. Humanity is, indeed, in a bad way when it is too expensive to live and too costly to quit the world. If the great funeral expenses only constituted a high tariff to protect life and keep off death, we should be content, but, unfortunately, the "King of Terrors" is able to override any barrier supposed to be erected to prevent his approach.

As everything is regulated by fashion in this country, those who are at the head of it, and in any way control it, could not render a greater service than by setting the example of plain and simple funerals, attended with little or moderate expense. It is well to pay funeral honors to the dead, but the highest of these do not require costly marble, or coffins of bronze, or various or splendid equipages. The tear of affection and the tribute of respect are more closely united with plainness and simplicity, than with pride and ostentation. About the good taste of these expensive funerals, so characteristic of this generation, there can be but one opinion, and that is adverse to them.

Five Thousand bushels of good, dry Buckwheat wanted at Edgar's mill, Fallston, for which a good; fair price will be paid. nov24;1mo.

**Mr. David Nelson** of Greene tp., this county, has forwarded to this office, by mail, a copy of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, dated Tuesday, July 7, 1807. John Scull is named as its proprietor. We are afraid the *Gazette* of that day entertained opinions a little different from those it now holds, for on its first page we find this advertisement:

"TO BE SOLD,

The time of a Negro Lad, having eight years to serve. He is healthy, honest and sober. Inquire at this office."

In the same paper we find the following letter from Richmond, Va., dated RICHMOND, June 24.

The Grand Jury have this day found four true bills; two against Aaron Burr for treason and misdemeanor, and two of the same tenor against Blannerhasset.

A long and animated discussion ensued on a motion to commit Mr. Burr to the Marshal, which was decided (for that night) in affirmative. He was consequently committed to jail for that night. The argument remained open and it was expected would be resumed the next day."

**Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago R. R.**—The surveying party in the employ of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago Railroad Company, which has been at work in this county for some time past, has, we presume, ere this completed its work on one of the routes thro' this county. A correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Commercial* writing on the 16th inst. says:

"Presuming that you will be glad to chronicle anything pertaining to the advancement of the commercial interests of our country, I take great pleasure in informing you that Messrs. Waddell and Collier and Chief Engineer Pillsbarry, with a corps of assistants, who recently commenced the survey of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago Railroad, from the Ohio river at Beaver, Pa., westward, arrived at Achor, Ohio, via the Brush run route to-day. They report an entirely practicable route thus far, and of light grade, and passing through a section of country abounding in cannel and bituminous coal, iron ore, limestone and other mineral in an inexhaustible quantity. Their proposed route from here westward is via Elkton, New Lisbon, Canton, &c. They make the distance from Beaver to Achor about seventeen miles. According to their present prospects and calculations they will make the route from Pittsburgh to Canton, Ohio, the point where they propose to cross the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad in about eighty-five miles, whereas by way of the Fort Wayne Road the distance is one hundred and two miles—thus making a saving in distance of about twenty per cent.

This short cut route will have the advantage of passing through a great coal basin in Beaver and Columbiana counties, which the Fort Wayne road only taps at the "run." In proof of what I assert I ask you but to pass along the line of the Fort Wayne road between say Beaver Falls, Pa., and Leetonia in Columbiana county, and you will find that every coal opening—as instance the Joy, the Economite, the Morse, the Syracuse and the Carbon Hill mines—are all situated upon the south side of the Fort Wayne road; whereas this short cut road will pass through the basin, as it were, and allow the great coal field to be successfully mined from both sides of the road.

This road is intended, as you no doubt are aware, as a continuation or extension of the Connellsville road to the lake, or to be operated equitably with the Baltimore and Ohio and Connellsville roads, thus securing to the country another great through line from tide water to the west.

The early completion of this road will be of incalculable advantage to the city of Pittsburgh; as well as to the entire country through which it will pass. Too much praise, therefore, cannot be awarded to Messrs. Waddell and Collier for the energy they have displayed in "getting up" and prosecuting the great enterprise.

## WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

*The Presidents' Message—Senator Cole—Pacific Railroad—Land Office—Patents.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19, 1869.

It is estimated that there are now about fifty thousand applications for clerkships in the several Government Departments, a very few of which have ever been acted upon, and it is needless to say never will; only through an almost superhuman effort of Congressmen. Times are so very hard throughout the country that Government positions are more eagerly sought after than ever before, and the poor Congressman is the only medium through which these offices can possibly be obtained. Already some thirty or forty M. C's. have arrived, closely followed by their constituents after clerkships. The heads of the Departments, although over taxed with the duties of their offices, which are now increased by the labors on their annual reports, are bored almost to death with renewed applications for clerkships through their representatives. The representative has to be respected, his wants attended to, and his demands if possible acceded to. With the heads of the Departments the most unwelcome visitors are Congressmen, and with the Congressmen their constituents.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE,

forthcoming, is a theme of general speculation in the newspaper circles of this city. So many are the important questions of such vital interest to the country that it was long ago supposed that ere this we might be able, at least, to give a few hints of its import. But such is not the case. He has not written it, and will not till he has thoroughly viewed and considered the report of each member of his Cabinet.

The President is indeed a representative man. His line of policy is the interest of the people. In the course of conversation with a gentleman friend of his the other day, he said that there was but one course for him to persue, which was very simple, and the result of which he had no fears. He is easy, unconcerned; and as much at home in the Executive chair as he was at the head of an army. He has the same confidence in his Cabinet that he had in his Generals, and old Napoleon like, while he seldom forgets a friend in the dispensation of *official patronage, with his keen perception of character* and good solid sense he makes good selections. Notwithstanding *he is constantly viewed by all classes* of people on all kinds of subjects, he is a happy man, enjoys the society of his friends and family, and has a good appetite, the result of which is good health, and more than all the *smoking of good* cigars. Unlike most Presidents since the days of Jackson, *in this one respect*, he can often be seen like the humblest citizen, walking the public streets of Washington. But a short time since our attention was called to him just coming out of a little cigar store kept in a little one story old frame building. Such a man is the President of the United States. It matters little to him, seemingly, whether performing the highest Executive duties or hauling wood into the city of St. Louis, he is the same unsophisticated gentleman, an honest man.

SENATOR COLE

is now denying the rumor afloat through the newspapers that he will make a vigilant effort, at the meeting of Congress to displace the present Secretary of the Senate, Mr. Gorham, of California, and if successful, supply the vacancy with the person of his brother, Gen. Cole, of the Cole-Hitchcock notoriety. It is possible there may not have been at first any reason for this rumor, but now I think probable; at least the General, who has been here nearly all the time for the last six months, was spoken to on the subject, and did not deny but what such a *thing might have been at least dreamed* of in their family. The General may have been a good soldier, and the killing of Hitchcock in cold blood, since a jury of twelve men were finally procured to set him free, may be passed without any comment, upon the principle of letting the dead past bury its dead, yet notwithstanding, it has become questionable whether the Government shall so forget the past and the deed he committed as to allow him, whose plea of insanity only saved him from the gibbet, to occupy and enjoy *one of the best* and most responsible offices in the gift of the administration.

LAND OFFICE.

Commissioner Wilson of the General Land Office is in receipt of advices from the Surveyor General at Helena, Montana, showing the completion of the survey of three additional townships, in Madison county, embracing an area of 69,100 acres. The surface is somewhat diversified, consisting of rich valleys, high plateaus and mountains. The soil of the valley is generally rich, and capable of producing large crops of cereals and vegetables. The planting lands are among the best in the Territory, well adapted to grazing and agricultural purposes. The remaining portion is broken and mountainous, intersected by numerous deep ravines, the track being between the Madison and Jefferson rivers, northeast of Virginia city. The mountains are chiefly valuable for the fine forests of white and pitch pine. A large area of the track is retained as mineral lands, containing some fine gulch mines and valuable lodes of gold and silver bearing quartz. Many valuable mines are now being worked while others are being opened. A large part of all the valuable agricultural lands is claimed by actual settlers under the homestead and preemption laws.

*Selections of lands for Railroads in Michigan.*—The Land Office also has received from the Traverse city Land Office, lists of selections, embracing 32,925 acres, as lands claimed by the State of Michigan, under the act of Congress of June 7th, 1864, in aid of the construction of the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. R. Also from Clarksville, Little Rock, Arkansas, showing a disposal during the past month of 101 farms, embracing an aggregate of 14,573; San Francisco, California, 9,753 acres; Vancouver, Washington Territory, 5,697; Oregon city, Oregon, 4,055.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A question of some interest has lately been presented to the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the issue of bonds to the Union Pacific Railroad Company. This road it will be remembered is made up of two lines, the Central Pacific, commencing at San Francisco and running east, and the Union Pacific at Omaha, and running west. The charter granted to these roads provided that each Company should commence at the above mentioned points and build until they should meet, and that the franchise thus granted should belong to the respective Company over such territory as they might build. It early became a strife with those companies as to which should get the greatest amount of the lands and bonds that had been granted as a subsidy by the Government, and perhaps this accounts for the wonderful speed made in building what is now called the Pacific Railroad, and for the bad manner in which a great portion of the same has been built. But early in the race it became apparent that the Union Pacific Company would get the lion share, and accordingly Congress was petitioned, lobbyists sent forward to secure some legislation that should fix a point at which the respective Companies were to meet, and accordingly a resolution was passed in April last fixing a place of meeting, and providing that the road beyond that point which had already been built by the Union, should be sold by that Company to the Central, but no price was fixed. As the case involves, I think, nearly $100,000, it is natural to suppose the companies could not agree upon the consideration, and accordingly the Union has come forward and demanded from the Government, bonds now due for that portion of the road built by them under the original charter beyond said point as fixed in the resolution.

*It is* claimed among other questions presented that Congress had no right to alter the original contract between these Companies and the Government, and that as the road has been completed, the Secretary should now issue the whole and not a part of the bonds to the Company that may have built the road over the disputed territory. Before the matter *is finally settled it will* probably result in a long and costly litigation.

PATENTS.

Of the number of patents issued from the U. S. Patent Office last week 23 were granted to citizens of Pennsylvania.

CHIEL.

**125** barrels Canton city and New Creek flour at reduced prices, and thirty boxes of soap at reduced prices at Speyerer & Sons, Rochester, Pa.

*Local copy.*

**Canning Eggs.**—The process of 'canning' eggs in their own shells is something new. It was explained at a late meeting of the New York Farmers' Club. When two or three dozen eggs are obtained from the nests, place them in a dish and pour scalding water over them, and immediately turn it off. This process is repeated three times, by which means the albumen is fixed or coagulated, the pores of the shells closed, and the egg, as it were, canned in its own covering. The eggs thus prepared are then packed in salt with the apex downward, and they are said to keep fresh for many months.

**Important Surgical Operation.**—A few days since a Mrs. Campbell from Blairsville, Pa., came to this city, blind from Cataract, having been blind for four years. By invitation we witnessed the operation at the residence of Mrs. Carlisle, at No. 228 North avenue, Allegheny City. After being placed in proper position in a rocking chair, her eyelids being held open by an assistant, the operating surgeons, Drs. Sanderson and Barbour, of Allegheny, made an incision through the front part of the eyeball and passing an instrument through the pupil removed entire and without injury to the eye the opaque crystalline lens that caused the blindness. Mrs. C. immediately looked up and smilingly remarked, "I can see now." She did not seem to suffer in the least from the operation; made a rapid recovery, and was soon able to return to her home with perfect sight in the eye operated on. When we take into consideration that the part taken out is larger than an ordinary cherry stone, and that it is taken out of the back part of the front third of the eyeball the operation and its results seem almost a miracle. Drs. S. and B. informed us that they rarely failed by that operation to give the patient perfect sight, although it is the most difficult operation known in surgery, and one that few surgeons ever undertake.—*Pitts. Dispatch Nov. 5.*

A POPULAR INSTITUTION.—The splendid success of the Iron City College has made its name a household word throughout the land. Students attend it from all parts of the Union. For circulars, giving full particulars, address the Principals, Smith & Cowley, Pittsburgh, Pa.

New Goods arriving daily at J. H. Bence's, Beaver.

Extra inducements this week

Colored Alpacas worth 70 cents, at 40 cents.

Delains worth 25 cts, at 20 cts.

Blankets worth $6. at $4.50.

Great bargains in double and single shawls.

Great bargains in flannels.

Great bargains in furs.

Astrachan cloth for sacks.

Seal skin cloth for sacks.

Waterproof & ladies' cloths, cheap.

French whalebone corsets, 75 cents.

Chinchilla cloths for sacks, new colors and styles.

Cloth and felt skirts, cheap.

Beautiful plaids, very cheap.

Ladies' and Gent's. under-wear, very cheap.

Arab shawls, beautiful patterns.

Just received, the newest styles of Ladies' hats and bonnets, very cheap.

Call early, and don't forget the place.—J. H. Bence's, Beaver. 2

At Hanauer's bazar of fashion you can find the best stock of velveteens, also the most beautiful Scotch plaid velvets, in this county

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 11th, 1869.

*Editor Argus:*—On Saturday afternoon, the 6th inst., a beautiful experiment by means of which the rotation of the earth was made visible, was shown in the Rotunda of the State Capitol building: That the earth moves we have been made to believe from our earliest days of childhood, and to believe rather than know, and it is said that the pendulum experiment is the first positive demonstration of the fact. It is this: That the deviation of the line of vibration from the original slanting line is a positive demonstration of the diurnal motion of the earth, is difficult for many to understand; yet the philosophy of it is simple, and a little thought will enable one to comprehend it. The tendency of a body in motion to continue to move in the same plane is a fact well known to all. Take a thread two or three feet in length and tie one end to the middle of a stick and attach a weight to the other, set this pendulum in motion in any direction and it is easily seen that the stick may be held in *any position whatever* without changing the plane of motion of the pendulum. In the experiment *in* the rotunda, Mr. Mendenhall, of the Columbus High School, who had charge of the experiment, took advantage of the fact just recited, a line was drawn across the floor of the rotunda extending north to south, the first beat of the pendulum was over this line. According to the principle of persisting in plane of vibration the second beat would be parallel to the first, and so on. But in the meantime the north and south line has been carried by motion of the earth toward the east, and is not then parallel to its first position, hence the line of vibration which *is* must cross it diagonally. Our altitude here is about forty degrees, and the hourly deviation of the pendulum from the starting line is about 9 degrees and 40 minutes, and could the pendulum be made to continue in motion for that length of time the floor of the rotunda would make a complete revolution under it in a little less than 38 hours. This same experiment, I believe, has been tried at the Bunker Hill Monument, and Pantheon at Paris, with a length of pendulum of 201 and 225 feet, and at other points with a shorter pendulum. I believe the experiment of Saturday ranks about third on the list, the length of wire being 120 feet.

On last Saturday afternoon the first snow storm of the season visited us, the flakes fell thick and fast, and all that was wanting to make it a true winter scene was the merry chime of sleigh bells; but the next morning little remained of the snow that had fallen on the evening previous. GALEN.

**It Seems Necessary** to remind the patrons of the Beaver Post office that all letters dropped in the Letter-Box at any time, without being stamped, are treated as dead letters, and sent at once to the Dead Letter Office. Postage stamps can always be obtained at Moore's Drug Store and at the Post-Office during office hours. M. A. McGAFFICK, P. M.

A NEW stock of Fancy and Ostrich plumes, just received at Hanauer's bazar of fashion.

## The State Treasurership.

"MR. EDITOR:—I was glad to learn from the last ARGUS that our esteemed fellow citizen, Gen. IRWIN, was a candidate for State Treasurer, with fair prospect for election. Gen. I. is justly regarded as *one* of our most trustworthy public men. In all the positions he has heretofore filled—Sheriff, Commissary General and State Treasurer—he has shown business capacity of a high order, and earned a reputation throughout the Commonwealth for integrity, amiability of disposition, and promptitude in the discharge of official duty, of which any man might feel proud.

Having, by a disreputable combination, been defrauded of the customary renomination last winter, a manifest propriety, it seems to me, now demands his unanimous nomination.

It was generally understood during the late canvass, that our Senator and Representatives stood virtually pledged before the people, that in the event of being a candidate; they would stand by him "first, last, all the time." I therefore, presume, that now that it is known that he will be a candidate, they will esteem it not only a pleasure, but a *duty*, to yield to their constituent, who stands so deservedly high in the public estimation, a sincere, hearty and efficient support. X.

MONERLY, Randolph Co., Mo., Nov. 15.

EDITOR ARGUS:—I have been wondering how I might get a copy of the ARGUS sent to me without money, and I have adopted the plan of writing you a letter, not to 'fill up' but to give you a few items of news that may interest some of your readers. The town from which I write is not quite three years old yet, but it has three thousand inhabitants and soon will be a city. It is now quite certain that the machine shops of the North Missouri R. R. will be located here and people are building houses and buying lots, expecting to realize handsomely from their investment. A good many Beaver county people have made their homes here and find it quite pleasant. Thos. Lyon, formerly of Beaver, but for some time a resident of Missouri, is living here with his son-in-law, Mr. Brinkerhoff, and counts the days short listening to the prattle of the numerous little ones that call him grand pa, while a few miles in the country east are Jos. Wray, Wm. Wolf, R. D. Dawson and Jos. Bell of Beaver county, and Thos. M. K. Wilson of Canonsburgh. Mr. Wilson has a neat little farm, well arranged and comfortable, and just the place to rest his traveled bones for the rest of his life. His family are very pleasant and from some cause are very popular with the young people.

As a general thing your people when they come here buy too much land and thereby make themselves poor. Labor is scarce and when a man possesses more land than he can work properly he generally loses by undertaking too much. As a farming country this part of Missouri is not as good as some others. In fact I know of no part of North Missouri that is equal to the *southwestern part of the* State unless it be along the river counties. The northern part of the State is well adapted to grazing, and men are becoming rich in that business. The State has a good school law and some of the best schools in the country. Old Beaver would get ashamed of her paltry salaries if she were located in "Free Missouri." Men who are fit to teach can get better salaries than the city of Pittsburgh pays, and ladies who are *graduates of Edinboro* or Oswego or any of the first class eastern *Normal Schools* can earn from seven hundred to twelve hundred dollars per year. The schools are just in their infancy now, but a few years of present progress will set them far in advance of other States. One of your enterprising citizens, Mr. Jefferson Moore of Ohio tp., paid a flying visit to this part of the fertile West this fall, but the remembrance of the girl and boy he left behind him soon pulled him to the corn hills of his father's farm, and rumor says, fall of the West. To see the West come and stay a year, chop wood, maul rails, break prairie and drive oxen. NOMAD.

BEAVER, PA., March 22, 1869.

I never did mean to charge Washington Weigle with stealing oil and do not believe that he did, and if I said anything out of which such an inference was taken it was said in a passion and not intended. It. W. KNOWLES.

THERE will be a special meeting of Post No. 99, G. A. R., at their usual place of meeting in Beaver, on next Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. A full attendance is desired. By order of E. ALLISON, P. C.
J. R. HARRAH, Adjt. 1

**Bachelor Parties.**

EDITOR ARGUS:—There is nothing so *demoralizing in any* town, village or city, as Bachelor Clubs. They might very *appropriately be styled "Schools to Learn to Become Drunkards."* Take the history of any such clubs in cities where they abound for the last *twenty years*, and you will find five out of every ten members of those clubs now fill a drunkard's grave. They are really worse than *grog shops, as many men that* would be ashamed to go into a drinking saloon, *will go into* those clubs; and, of course, "*in Rome* you must do as the Romans do," and the consequence is that they are *soon drunk, and many not* able to go home till morning. I do hope that all men with a spark of *human* regard for their wives or families will discourage all such parties, and save themselves and families from disgrace and ruin, as it will as inevitably follow as night follows day. ONE WHO HAS SEEN IT.

We advise all young people who intend going from home to school, to go to the State Normal School at Edinboro. It is cheap, thorough and practical.

**Mr. Angier's Readings.**

EDITOR ARGUS:—The readings of Albert G. Angier, at Concert Hall, New Brighton, on Tuesday evening Nov. 16th completely vindicated his claims to take rank among the foremost elocutionists of the age. His rendering of the "Bells" is a master-piece of elocution—approaching as nearly to the actual ringing of bells as any thing we can imagine. But where all was so admirably done, it were unnecessary to particularize. Had the name of Murdock been announced for the occasion the Hall—indement as was the weather—would probably have been crowded to overflowing. But he who is *not without honor save in his own country*, is like those "heroes without laurels," *possessed of more* real merit than those whose names are floating on the *breath of the world.*

For depth, compass and pathos of voice—for clear and varied intonations—for ease and gracefulness of gesture, and for truthful delineations of the meaning and spirit of the authors he personates, we think Mr. Angier stands without a peer. His readings on this occasion were greeted with enthusiastic applause by a highly appreciative—though we regret to say—not a large audience. Should he read again, the Hall would be crowded, or we utterly fail in our judgment.

**Executor's Sale.**—The undersigned executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Young, dec'd. will sell at public sale on the premises, situate in the town of Rochester, Beaver Co., Pa., on FRIDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1869, the following property, to-wit: Being about one and one-fourth acres of land, situated in Rochester aforesaid, upon which is erected a GOOD FRAME DWELLING HOUSE of 6 rooms and cellar, a good stable and other outbuildings, some 1,200 grape vines, 75 fruit trees, and several different varieties of small fruit, all bearing, upon said premises. The house and the entire improvements are in good condition, and under a good fence, and situated within four minutes walk of the railroad depot.

This property commands a splendid view of some eight or ten miles of the Ohio river, and of all the towns and surrounding country. The sale will take place at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day. Terms easy and made known on day of sale.
PETER YOUNG, Executor.
JOHN B. YOUNG, Legatee. [nov13;4t.

## Hill Kets.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, Gazette, }
MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869. }

SALT—Allegheny River brands are quoted by the car load, at $1.85.

APPLES—In better supply but steady with a continued fair demand, at $1.50@3.50 per bbl for common to choice.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales at 5 cents.

BUTTER—In good supply and dull with a drooping tendency; we continue to quote good to prime roll at 30@33 and choice at 35c.

CHEESE—Market firm and prices well maintained. Sales of Western Reserve at 16@17; Factory at 17@17½; Ohio Goshen 18@18½; and N. Y. Goshen 19 cts.

CHESTNUTS—Cannot be quoted above $1.50 per bush.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples are quoted at 8@10 cts per pound, and Peaches at 10 cts for bright quarters and 12@14 cts for bright halves.

EGGS—Have still further advanced, and we now quote at 50 cts.

FLOUR—The receipts of western flour continue light, though the supply is fully equal to the demand, as the mills here appear to have the "lion's share" of the retail trade, and take the retail trade away and there is nothing left. The mills, we understand, are supplying the trade with standard winter wheat flour at about $6,50, and medium grades at $6 @6,25; good western flour cannot be sold for any less—that is, and afford a margin to the dealer. Spring wheat flours, to use a common phrase, are about "played out" in this market.

GRAIN—Wheat is weak and drooping, with considerable offering from the West; we are cognizant of one of our mills having bought 5,000 bushels prime red at $1,23, and it may be fairly quoted at $1,20@1,23. Choice white will bring $1,30. Oats in rather better demand but unchanged——47@48 on wharf and track, and 50 in store. Rye is dull and nominally unchanged at $@1,05, cash. Prime ear corn is wanted for feeding and will bring $1, but shelled, notwithstanding the stock in this market is light, is dull and tending downward. Barley is quiet and unsettled, $1,20@1,30, as to quality.

**To Consumptives.**

THE advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.
may12;1y

**Errors of Youth.**

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. *Sufferers wishing* to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
may12;1y No. 42 Cedar street, New York

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cts. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send *$1 dollar to* pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & Co., *Augusta, Me.*
oct27;3m.

## Married.

MARQUIS—RANSOM—On Wednesday, Nov. 17th inst., Mr. Benj. Franklin Marquis of Rochester, to Miss Cora Ransom of Phillipsburg, Pa.

SPRINGER—WHITE—On the 18th of Nov., 1869, at the residence of Isaac Springer, by Jos. Smith, esq., Mr. Damon Springer to Mrs. Anna White, all of Raccoon township, Beaver county, Pa.

BOAL—DOYLE—On Wednesday, Nov. 17th, at the residence of D. L. Anderson, at Ramington, Beaver county, Pa., by the Rev. W. A. McKonzie, Dr. G. Y. Boal to Miss Mary Emma Doyle. No cards.

TURNER—KERLIN—On Thursday Nov. 18th, 1869, at the residence of Sam B. Wilson, esq., in Beaver, by Rev. D. P. Lowary, Capt. Geo. W. Turner, of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Maggie R. Kerlin, daughter of Geo. Robinson, esq., of Rock City, Iowa.

We have barely time to acknowledge the receipt of a wedding cake at the hands of the newly married pair. May their future lives be as happy as they could desire.

## Died.

ELLIOTT—On the 17th of November, 1869, in Mount township, Beaver county, Pa., William Elliott, esq., aged 82 years.

The deceased was a resident of this county for a great many years, and was universally regarded as an honest, upright and useful citizen. His death will prove a severe loss, not only to his numerous relatives, but to all who were acquainted with him during his life. W.

CAVIT—On the 15th of Nov. 1869, Mr. John Cavit, of Raccoon, tp., aged 80 years.

SCROGGS—Nov. 6th, 1869, of consumption, Miss Lizzie, daughter of Dr. J. P. and Matilda Scroggs, in the 31st year of her age.

In her death a fond mother has lost an affectionate daughter, her brothers a kind sister, and the community an endearing friend. Her lovely face was welcomed in every circle, and all were happier for her presence. Although her pathway was surrounded by so many attractions to make this world pleasant yet the pleasures of earth and the praises of those around her could not satisfy her longing spirit, that winged its way in thought to Heaven, where there is no sin nor sorrow, and the pure have perfect rest. She sought the Savior in youth, when his promise is to love them that love him, and to be found of them that seek him; and through faith in Him she had triumph in the hour when death drew nigh. Her suffering was severe and of long duration, but she bore all without a murmur, seeming not to dwell with the body that was suffering here, but to be enjoying a foretaste of the pleasures in store for the righteous in heaven, so soon to be enjoyed by her forever. Death had no terror for her, and she longed for the hour of his coming. Truly blessed are they who die in the Lord.

Our hearts were sad and lonely
As we laid her in the tomb;
And we wept that one so lovely
Was called from earth so *soon.*

But while we mourn and miss her,
As sad thoughts in memory come,
We hear sweet voices whisper:
"Our Savior called her home."

M.

## New Advertisements.


HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINES,
$30.00.

The most perfect machine yet invented. Will widen and narrow, turn a heel or point the toe. It will knit plain or ribbed. It will knit stockings, drawers, shirts, &c., &c. It is cheap, simple and durable. It sets up its own work, uses but one needle, and requires no adjusting whatever. It will do the same work that the Lamb machine will do and costs less than half as much and has not the tenth part of the machinery to get out of order. Circulars and samples mailed free on application. Agents wanted. All machines guaranteed.

STRAW & MORTON,
*GENERAL AGENTS

## THE BROKEN VOW.

"But let the world say what it will—
The sorrow may a while intrude,
For wisdom's voice is faithful still—
Still to be blest—'tis to be good."

"He will not come to-night," said Emma, as she looked out of her chamber on the still, and deserted streets, and saw the dark, fast-flying gathering in the sky. "He will not come to-night—if he pass his hours as he did not use to be so careful about the weather—but I will not indulge in disquietude—he has promised—"

"The word died upon her lips; she recollected the coldness—the tone of ambiguity with which that promise had been repeated, when Theodore last visited her; and in a confused and embarrassed manner, though with much parade of disappointment assured her that it would be impossible for him to conform to his engagement, and marry her at the time appointed. She remembered how her heart sank within her at the moment and the strange, mysterious presentiment that crossed her mind. That then, for the first time she thought how bitter a thing must be disappointed love; for the first time, she felt the force of the remark, which she had often heard:

"Man's vows are brittle things."

Still, the natural buoyancy of her spirits forbade her to despond. True, he had not fixed the more distant period; he had left the final hour indefinite, but she had his promise; she had his oath; she would not believe him unfaithful. She could not believe him perjured. At last, after an absence of a week, which seemed to her a year, he visited the house again; he at once mingled with the smiling family circle; he seemed the same he had always been, and she was happy. But he retired before the family. This cost her a night's rest. It was not his usual manner, and she wondered why, at this particular time, he should have so much more business than usual. Still, she endeavored to put the most favorable construction upon everything; she strove to acquit him in her own heart.

But love has eagle eyes, and from their vigilance, duplicity must be coupled with consummate art, if she would avoid detection. Emma was caressed by a large number of acquaintances, and Theodore was also a favorite; in parties they frequently came together, and there, when the spirits are up, and all reserve thrown off, the heart unmasks itself. There Theodore often forgot his caution, and not only abated his usual display of partiality for Emma, but lavished his fondness for another. The generous girl forgave him, and forgiveness became a crime against her own heart. She resolved to lead a more secluded life, and in prosecuting her resolve she found ample evidence of what she most feared. His visits grew less and less frequent, until at length they were discontinued altogether.

Woman like in the deepest of her sorrows she retired, as if were, within herself, and secure in the confidence that not even her dearest friends or relatives knew anything of her disappointment, she nursed her grief in secret, and put on a smile as sweet if not as gay before the world. But heroically as she played this new and deceptive part, her feelings gradually obtained the victory over her weak frame; she pined and pined away day by day; the paleness of departed health blanched her cheek, and she roved in the stillness of the evening among the tombs of her fathers in the churchyard, like a thin shadow of the past. None knew her grief but he who knew the cause, and he shuddered at the ruin he had made.

Her friends perceived with concern the rapid decay of her health, and as her family had some relatives in Bermuda, they resolved to send her there. The voyage had a salutary effect; the change of scene, and the kindness she experienced in her abode, dispelled much of that cheerless gloom that pressed upon her heart, and added life to her inanimate frame. The glow of health gradually returned, and she shone in the maturity of her beauty, a star of no common lustre in the fashionable world of that delightful island. A year had not elapsed before the hand of the wealthiest merchant on the Island was offered her. He was all the maiden heart desires—generous, noble, and virtuous, and of years suited to her own. She accepted and became a happy wife.

Having left Philadelphia with the intention of returning, she now waited anxiously for the opportunity, but a variety of circumstances prevented it year after year. A beautiful family of boys and girls grew up around her; her husband was deeply engaged in an extensive and lucrative business, and twelve years passed by before she was able to accomplish her wishes, in all of which time she had never made any inquiry about or once heard of her former lover. Now Mr. Levere retired from business, and proposed accompanying her to America. They arrived at Philadelphia in safety, and walked up Walnut-street to the family mansion. It remained unaltered. Her father and mother, the old servants, her former friends who remained, all welcomed her to her ancient home. The shrubs she planted in the yard had grown up beautiful trees. Her name remained where she had engraven it, on the sash of her chamber, twelve years before. She sat down by it, called back the recollection of times passed by, and wept. Yet these were tears of mingled joy and sorrow.

Mr. Levere took a fine establishment in Chestnut street, and lived in splendid style. Emma used to ride out daily in an elegant carriage, with her infant family; and, as had long been her practice, she carefully sought out such objects of distress as she deemed it would be charitable to relieve. One day, as she was riding in the suburbs of the city, she saw a poor, half clad man lying on the ground, and a tattered child crying by his side. She directed the coachman to stop, and calling the man, inquired why he disregarded the child, and whose it was.

"It is mine," said he; "I came out hoping to get a place for it in yonder house, and could not; it is almost starved, and I have not the means to procure food for myself and it."

She gave him a small sum, and directed him to call at her house the next day. He received it with tears and promised compliance.

At the hour appointed the poor man with his helpless child waited in the kitchen for the call of his benefactress. Mrs. Levere sent for them to come into the breakfast room as soon as the family dispersed, and desired to know by what means he had brought himself to povery and want.

The man spoke out honestly. Intemperance, he said, was the great cause, but his troubles had driven him to that.

"I was a partner in a mercantile business—I married—I was deceived. The mother of this poor child, after involving me in ruinous debts, eloped with a libertine, whose address she had long received. I drowned my sorrows and sank my character in habits of vice and intoxication. I have been twice imprisoned for crime—an destitute of friends and employment."

"And what is your name? inquired Emma.

"Theodore W——," he replied, after a moment's hesitation.

The kind lady turned pale, and trembled; she recognized in him the once faithless Theodore.

"At last, then," said she, affecting to be calm, "you have learned to keep your promises—you have called at the time appointed—I will provide for yourself and child."

"Ah," said he, "you know me. When you asked me my name, I dare not tell you an untruth; but I hoped it had been blotted from your memory. I watched your prosperity, and cursed my own folly, until I had exhausted my powers. But broken vows came back to their author in the end, and mine have ruined me forever.

He covered his face and wept. She left him, and having consulted Mr. Levere, procured him a situation in an honest occupation, and placed the child in school.

Thus was the maxim verified. "All is for the best to the innocent and virtuous," and thus it is that vice works out its own reward at last.

## STRUGGLES AND TRIUMPHS,

*Or Forty Years' Recollections of P. T. Barnum. Written by himself. Illustrated. 784 pages. Hartford, Conn.: J. B. Burr & Co. 1869.*

A work like this by P. T. Barnum, filled with the incidents, struggles and triumphs of his varied life, and recording his shrewd observations of "men and things," could not but be intensely interesting. But not the least notable fact about the book is, that it is, or purports to be, a revelation of the author's real motives, and his way of looking upon those things which in his career have been severely commented upon by the public press; a defense directly and by implication of himself against the false charges under which he has suffered. It is only just that every accused shall have a fair trial if he desires it, and surely no witness can know more of the guilt or innocence of the party charged than he himself. And now-a-days in many States the interest of a person in the issue of a trial no longer disqualifies him as a witness therein. It is but just, then, that Mr. Barnum should be heard in his own cause, and no more than properly courteous that the public should give him a candid hearing. Mr. Barnum always openly avowed himself ready to cater in every innocent way to the public love of the marvelous, and did so; and the candid reader in closing the book will be obliged to admit, we think, that that has been "the end of his offending, this and nothing more." And now that Mr. Barnum has retired from public life it is fitting he should come himself before the public in the character which he claims to be his true one.

But it is not of the book as his personal defense that the reading public will be enamored; for whoever peruses its pages, rich with practical facts, shrewd observations, and humorous anecdotes, will on every page find something to think about besides Mr. Barnum personally, and his capital commentaries. Provoked to hearty laughter, or held in breathless wonder, or gayly gliding with the author along sprightly, spirited pages, one moves from the beginning to the end of the book with unflagging interest. We suspect that the author and publishers will in this book achieve, as they ought to, one of those successes, the like of which, alternated with mighty struggles and trials, have marked the career of the celebrated "Showman." Barnum is one of the really great men of the time, and besides as such has had a richer and more varied experience than any other man perhaps in the nation. The book cannot fail to be of great service to the public, and its readers will be doubtlessly numbered by hundreds of thousands. The typography of the work is excellent, and the illustrations, over thirty in number, are as good.

We give our readers some extracts from the work.

I thoroughly understand the art of advertising, not merely by means of printer's ink, which I have always used freely, and to which I confess myself so much indebted for my success, but by turning every possible circumstance to my account. It was monomania to make the Museum the town wonder and the town talk. I often seized upon an opportunity by instinct, even before I had a very definite conception as to how it should be used, and it seemed somehow to mature itself and serve my purpose. As an illustration, one morning a stout, hearty looking man came into my ticket office and begged some money. I asked him why he did not work and earn his living? He replied that he could get nothing to do and that he would be glad to work at a dollar a day at anything. I gave him a quarter and told him to go and get his breakfast and return, and I would employ him at light labor at a dollar and a half a day. When he returned I gave him five common bricks.

"Now," said I, "go and lay a brick on the sidewalk at the corner of Broadway and Ann-street; another close by the Museum; a third diagonally across the way at the corner of Broadway and Vesey street, by the Astor House; put down the fourth on the sidewalk in front of St. Paul's Church, opposite; then, with the fifth brick in hand, take up a rapid march from one point to another, making the circuit, exchanging your brick at every point, and say nothing to any one."

"What is the object of this?" inquired the man.

"No matter," I replied, "all you need to know is that it brings you fifteen cents wages per hour. It is a bit of my fun, and to assist me properly you must seem to be as deaf as a post; wear a serious countenance; answer no questions; pay no attention to any one; but attend faithfully to the work and at the end of every hour by St. Paul's clock show this ticket at the Museum door; enter, walking solemnly through every hall in the building; pass out, and resume your work."

With the remark that it was "all one to him, so long as he could earn his living!" the man placed his bricks and began his round. Half an hour afterwards, at least five hundred people were watching his mysterious movements. He had assumed a military step and bearing, and looking as sober as a judge, he made no response whatever to the constant inquiries as to the object of his singular conduct. At the end of the first hour the side walks in the vicinity were packed with people all anxious to solve the mystery. The man, as directed, then went into the Museum, devoting fifteen minutes to a solemn survey of the halls, and afterwards returning to his round. This was repeated every hour till sundown and whenever the man went into the Museum a dozen or more persons would buy tickets and follow him, hoping and gratifying their curiosity in regard to the purpose of his movements. This was continued for several days—the curious people who followed him into the Museum considerably more than paying his wages—till finally the policeman, to whom I had imparted my object, complained that the obstruction of the sidewalk by crowds had become so serious that I must call in my "brick man." This trivial incident excited considerable talk and amusement; it advertised me; and it materially advanced my purpose of making a lively corner near the Museum.

I am tempted to relate some of the incidents and anecdotes which attended my career as owner and manager of the Museum. The stories illustrating merely my introduction of novelties would more than fill this book, but I must make room for a few of them.

A actor, named La Rue, presented himself as an imitator of celebrated histrionic personages, including Macready, Forrest, Kemble, the elder Booth, Kean, Hamblin, and others. Taking him into the green room for a private rehearsal, and finding his imitations excellent, I engaged him.

For three nights he gave great satisfaction, but early in the fourth evening he staggered into the Museum so drunk that he could hardly stand, and in half an hour he must be on the stage! Calling an assistant, we took La Rue between us, and marched him up Broadway as far as Chambers Street, and back to the lower end of the Park, hoping to sober him. At this point we put his head under a pump, and gave him a good ducking, with visible beneficial effect,—then a walk around the Park, and another ducking,—which he assured me that he should be able to give his imitations "to a charm."

"You drunken brute," "if you fail, and disappoint my audience, I will throw you out of the window."

He declared that he was "all right," and I led him behind the scenes where I waited with considerable trepidation to watch his movements on the stage. He began by saying:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I will now give you an imitation of Mr. Booth, the eminent tragedian."

His tongue was thick, his language somewhat incoherent, and I had great misgivings as he proceeded; but as no token of disapprobation came from the audience, I began to hope he would go through with his parts without exciting suspicion of his condition. But before he had half finished his representation of Booth, in the soliloquy in the opening act of Richard III., the house discovered that he was very drunk, and began to hiss. This only seemed to stimulate him to make an effort to appear sober, which, as is usual in such cases, only made matters worse, and the hissing increased. I lost all patience, and going on the stage and taking the drunken fellow by the collar, I apologized to the audience, assuring them that he should not appear before them again. I was about to march him off, when he stepped to the front and said:

"Ladies and gentleman: Mr Booth often appeared on the stage in a state of inebriety, and I was simply giving you a truthful representation of him on such occasions. I beg to be permitted to proceed with my imitations."

The audience at once supposed it was right, and cried out, "go on, go on;" which he did, and at every imitation of Booth, whether as Richard, Shylock, or Sir Giles Overreach he received a hearty round of applause. I was quite delighted with his success; but when he came to imitate Forrest, and Hamblin, necessarily representing them as drunk also, the audience could be no longer deluded; the hissing was almost deafening, and I was forced to lead the actor off. It was his last appearance on my stage.

## ARTISTC COMPLEXIONS.

We have good news from Paris; better than the fall of the empire and the restoration of the public. The reign of paint is approaching a termination. Enamel is doomed. Women are beginning to wash their faces resolutely, and in no fear of catching cold. The "living fresco decked off with dead hair" is getting ashamed! God's noblest work is no longer to parade about like the Indian savage, in paint and feathers. Hoop skirts have nearly disappeared. Chignons have got so huge that the reaction has set in, and many ladies were none at all, and adhere to their native tresses. We did not mind of these things so much as the paint. That was abominable.

We have seen ladies, real ladies, here in our own Philadelphia circles, so enamelled and painted that not an atom of the original complexion could be seen. A thick coat of white enamel was laid on first over the face and neck, and then the rouge daubed on the cheeks, and the eyes shaded, and the eyebrows darkened, and sometimes even the lips painted, until the woman was in fact a fresco, and nothing else. To our taste there is no sight more disgusting and repulsive. The enamel has in no degree the healthy hue of the natural complexion. It resembles more the ghastly pallor of the grave, and thus, when frescoed in the extreme, these faces seem as though wearing some horrid mocking mask.

We are glad to be able to say that, in the most refined circles of society in Philadelphia, this hideous fashion has always been frowned upon, and those who adhere to it gradually and mysteriously found themselves losing taste without being able to tell how. Yet, as all fashions work their way downward through all inferior classes, we find this fresco fashion taken by giddy young women, who are not aware how much they run the risk of being mistaken for the last and lowest class of all, and who do not appear to understand the rude stare and the ribald jest, and the leweled leer of the men about town, whenever such masks come to view. How long will it take for this horrid fashion to die out in these classes?

This leads us to say that a good natural complexion is best reached by good temper, cheerfulness, amiability, an avoidance of excitements; cool and dignified bearing under all circumstances, regular habits, healthful and substantial food, fresh exercise, and a general avoidance of excesses of all kinds. Our American women are said to be generally subject to dyspepsia, on account of irregularity in diet and the avoidance of open-air exercises. Their delicate complexions certainly indicate a want of stamina. It seems to be thought by most of them unlikely to have an appetite for substantial food, and thus so many of them may be seen living upon light food, and indulging a taste for delicacies entirely unsuited to them. Not one in a hundred of them eats enough meat.

Of late years the women have all changed their habits so much in favor of open air exercise that we need say nothing on that point. They skate quite as much as the men. They play croquet in the open air. They ride more than they used to, and they walk nearly as much as the men. Our streets, in all weathers, no matter how inclement, give ample evidence that the women go out in the fresh air whenever they can. This has cured many of them of their dyspeptic habit and produced a more cheerful tone and more active spirits. It has also led to a better appetite for meals, though the diet is still wrong and seems perversely so.

It is narrated of an American who gave a grand party in Paris, and invited a great number of Frenchwomen of rank, that upon the presumption that French taste was for delicacies, an ample supply of them was provided in the supper room, and about half a supply of the substantials; but, to the surprise and chagrin of the host, the noble Frenchwomen had huge appetites, and ate freely of all the substantials, so that they were soon cleared out. Is there not a lesson in this for our American ladies! Can they not see the folly of affecting a taste for unsubstantials?—*North American.*

## THE FALL OF THE LEAF.

The lessons which nature teaches us are varied and interesting. It is indeed marvelous how intricately one law may seem working through hundreds of channels, far away from where it was originally observed and often where we least expect to find it. It is this fact which gives such great value to science. In a thousand ways a fact once learned comes into play to our advantage, and often with the most wonderful results. The writer, when a boy, used to be fond of "fooling"—as his fond parents called it—playing with all sorts of trifles, but yet noting results. For many minutes, perhaps, dropping an inverted tumbler in water, and noting that the water would not rise within it—or if in fall easily out when lifted—not only gave him at once, when the time came, an explanation of the use of vent pegs in barrels, and the principles of success in diving bells, but actually enabled him to apply the principle to the saving of his life in a case of shipwreck. This is always the result of reflection when toying with things.

Let us now moralize in this way on the falling leaf, and see what a beautiful lesson it teaches. Those of us who get up before the sun and go out while the hoar frosts of morning are yet on the ground, can but notice the wonderful stillness of things in those times when there happens to be no breeze afloat, as by the way there never is on white frosty mornings. But presently the sun rises, and as it strikes the tops of the highest trees the leaves bathed in a flood of morning light begin to fall. Higher as the sun rises, and lower as its rays descend the leaves in successive layers drop to the ground, until by the time the lower leaves have caught the sunlight, all parts of the tree contribute to the bed of death below. The leaves would not have fallen but for the frost, nor with the frost but for the sun. Why should frost and sun combined have this power at this time?

Now, remembering the time when your full bottle of ink froze solid at night and burst the bottle, we see at once that fluids expand when frozen and know that they contract again when thawed; and we see clearly that those leaves have had the juices frozen and expanded, and thus been forced away from their hold on the branches, and yet held there by the frost, which, when the thaw comes, relaxes that hold and lets the leaf drop.

There is another reflection. Why does not the sap in the bark freeze as well as in the leaf which is attached to the bark? Simply because vitality is there, and what we call vitality is engaged continually in the conversion of food into heat. To use a sort of out of the way expression, to make heat is what vitality lives for. Liquids cannot freeze while there is life in them. The leaf is therefore dead before it freezes, and falls in the manner we see it.

Thus we may go on and apply the principle we see in this dead leaf to the whole organic world—to the grass of the field, to animals and to man. Heat and life and cold and death—now expanding, now contracting, now resisting, now succumbing; and yet all working in some mysterious hand which knows when to advance and when to stop.

Not in a single leaf but exists the same laws of life and death as is found in the best of us; and we can humbly repeat the great words that not a sparrow falls to the ground but it is the direct permission of the Divine will.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

—The Vermont Historical Society is to be made a State institution.

—A patent has been granted to a St. Joseph, Mo., doctor for a "cure for cancer."

—The Kansas fever prevails in New London, Ct., and has already taken off some of its best citizens.

—In Butler county, Mo., venison hams sell at five cents a pound, and wild turkeys at from 25 to 50 cents each.

—The corner-stone of West Virginia State-house at Charlestown, was laid on the 10th ult., with Masonic ceremonies.

—Gilmore W. Carr was crushed to death on Friday last by being caught in the machinery of a mill in which he was employed at Orono, Maine.

—The N. Y. *Herald's* Havana letter of last week intimates that many members of the Spanish Club, of that city, dispair of the condition of affairs in Spain, and are in favor of Cuba looking after her own matters.

—Robert H. Goldsborough, convicted of Murder last week in the Sussex county, Delaware court, and sentenced to be hanged December 10th, escaped from jail at Georgetown on Sunday night.

—O'Baldwin, the Irish pugilist, was sentenced on Monday at Lawrence, Massachusetts, to eighteen months' imprisonment in the house of correction for participating in a prize fight at Lynnfield some time since.

—Chief Justice Chase announced on Monday last that the Court would adjourn on the 17th to the 22d inst., and that the 25th would be set apart for motions, the Court adjourning from that day to the 29th.

—The Spanish expedition against Cienega de Zeapara, it is feared, will prove a failure owing to the nature of the country, which five hundred insurgents could hold against the entire Spanish army.

—Richard Engleheart, aged sixteen years, committed suicide by throwing himself under a railroad train on the Lebanon Valley road, on Sunday evening, while inebriated.

—J. C. Buell, Cashier of the Second National Bank of Cleveland, committed suicide on Sunday morning, by shooting himself through the heart. The cause is supposed to be mental depression resulting from heavy losses during the late money panic.

—Seventeen dead bodies were recovered from the wreck of the cars in the railroad accident near Oakland, California on the morning of the 15th inst. It was estimated that there were twenty wounded at the scene of the disaster, which is described as heart rending in the extreme.

—A rumor having been circulated that the Second National Bank of Cleveland was heavy losers by the defalcation of Mr. Buell, late Cashier, the Directors of that institution publish a card assuring the public that its responsibility is unimpaired, and pledging themselves individually that all obligations shall be met promptly.

—An Irish Society, on Sunday last returning from a funeral, attacked a car load of passengers in Chatham Square, New York, beating the driver and seriously injuring others. The riot lasted two hours, but was finally quelled by the police. Nothing is said in the telegram as to the provocation, but it is left to be inferred that the persons composing the mourning procession were in fault, which is absurd. This is a bad way to send news, it begets prejudice against nationalities. No doubt the person who sent the above dispatch hated the Irish, and took this method of abusing them in the opinion of others.

—The Canadian authorities have notified our Government that unless the trade between the two countries is so arranged as to be somewhat reciprocal they will be unable to withstand the pressure from all parts of the Dominion urging them to do away with the system of fishery license, and compelling the U. S. fishermen to remain outside of the three mile limits of the shores of Canada, and to establish a duty on foreign coal so as to give the market of Western Canada to Nova Scotia coal, instead of having it supplied, as at present, from the mines of Pennsylvania and Ohio; and to place an export duty on pine timber, and on American breadstuffs, a large market for which is now found in Canada under free admission by the present Canadian tariff.

—It is understood that the President considers the present condition of our finances most favorable to a speedy return to specie payments, and in his next annual message will urge such measures upon Congress. He is opposed to all tinkering with the currency, and believes if the present Internal Revenue law be suffered to remain intact for another year, such a tangible reduction of the public debt will have been effected as will enable the Government to safely and materially modify taxes of all kinds. The resumption of specie payments, the President argues, will prevent fluctuations in gold and break up the influence of the gold gamblers, and save the people from the ruinous effects of an irredeemable currency.

## STATE ITEMS.

There are thirty slate quarries in Lehigh county, worth $3,000,000.

In Greenville Mercer county, recently, quite a number of burglaries were committed. The *Argus* thinks the times are out of joint.

The Gloria Dei (Old Swedes) Church, On Christian street, Philadelphia, is said to be the oldest place of public worship in Pennsylvania. It was built 170 years ago.

Geo. Shannon, a Pithole forger, was arrested at Erie on the 10th inst., and the evidence against him was of such a character that he was held for trial in Venango county.

The reported shooting of Capt. West, in Crawford county, last week, is said to be a hoax gotten up in order to allow him to escape from the oil country and his creditors.

The G. A. R., of Lewisburg, Union county, will open the New Music Hall, in that place to day (24th inst.) Hon. C. Sumner is announced to deliver the address.

In honor of the reunion of the Old and New School Presbyterian Churchs, a printing firm in Philadelphia hoisted a large blue flag with the word "Presbyterian" in letters of white.

A man in Pottsville offers a reward of one hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of the person who spit on his daughter's dress on a certain evening, and fifty dollars for the arrest and conviction of any tobacco juice squirter spitting on any other lady's dress.

In a beer saloon in Reading last week, Joshua Hiller, a moulder, was fatally stabbed under very mysterious circumstances, careful investigation having failed to reveal the murderer. An affray had occurred in which deceased was engaged.

The District Attorney of Philadelphia has issued an order setting forth, among other things, that private counsel will not be admitted to represent the Commonwealth in cases of felony, or in the prosecution of charges against police or other public officers, without the special authority of the Court.

At Sowickley, Allegheny county, a lost boy has appeared, who gives his name as Joseph Eaton, and is unable to to give any intelligible account of himself except that his father lives near a canal at a place called Fairview; State not known. He is apparently eight or nine years old, and will be cared for till his parents are discovered.

A survey is now going on with a view of extending the line of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad through from the city of Albion to Erie, thus avoiding a yearly rent of $40,000, and at the same time securing an independent line from Erie to Pittsburgh. The Greenville *Argus* says: "Fears have been expressed by many that this survey was only a device to frighten the Lake Shore road into accepting a lower rent for the right of way over its track between Erie and Girard, but we learn from excellent authority that the Managers of the Erie & Pittsburgh road are satisfied that the Lake Shore road will eventually—and at no distant day—close down on them, and that therefore the extension is an absolute necessity."

The *Erie Dispatch* tells the story that recently in Warren, four young men on a spree, determined to play a joke on Don Morrison, a printer, whom they found helplessly drunk. They carried him to a stable, fixed a rope over a beam, stood him on a barrel so as to tie the rope to good advantage, and then kicked the barrel out from under him. Down he came with a jerk that for a wonder did not happen to break his neck, but left him hanging as scientifically as a Calcraft could have fixed him. The drunken crew got alarmed at his purpling face, and tried to lift him up, taking turns at raising him so as to take the pressure off his throat, and then letting him hang again while they rested themselves. This was kept up until the tumult attracted the attention of a passer by, who at once slashed off the rope. The victim of the murderous joke was so near strangulation that it was with the greatest difficulty that he could be resuscitated.

The grand jury of Berks county, while on a visit to the alms house last week, made inquiry as to the case of a boy named Joseph Fallgate, and reported to the Court that they found him in one of the dark underground cells and talked with him through the grates. His feet were fastened together with straps round the ankles and a chain about 18 inches in length connecting them. The present officers of the institution know very little about his history, as he was placed there many years ago, and was chained and kept confined for attempting to set fire to some of the buildings. The boy spoke rationally, but his mind seemed stinted and impaired. He appeared to be between sixteen and eighteen years of age, looked weak and delicate, his limbs shrunk for want of use. When asked how long he had been there, he said sixteen years, and that he had been chained for ten years. Evidently he was not capable of correct appreciation of the exact period. The jury thought the case of this boy called most loudly for the interference of the Court, and were prompted by their feelings to inquire: "Can nothing be done for him except imprisonment for life, and that imprisonment beginning in early childhood?" They at least could not see why he could not be placed in a room where he might have fresh air. Moreover, his confinement for so many years in chains, overlooked and forgotten, was a most shameful fact, which called loudly for thorough investigation.

### Raising of a Man-of-War.

Two years since a number of citizens of Philadelphia conceived the idea of raising the hull of the British sixty-four gun ship Augusta, sunk in the Delaware river, about ¼ mile and a half below Fort Mifflin. The ship was one of his Royal Highness, King George's fleet, and was blown up, the concussion blowing one of her sides out. This occurred in the year 1777; and since that time the waters of the Delaware have had full sweep at forcing the mud and sand into and thro' the shattered hull. On Friday, of last week, all that remained of the ship was floated and taken to Gloucester, creating intense excitement along the river and among the Jersey folks, who were anxious to see the vessel they had heard of and read so much about. Among the relics recovered was a silver spoon very heavy, bearing the maker's mark and a crest, conspicuously engraved upon the end. Near the bowl is engraved "H. W. 1774." Upon a piece of metal about 4 inches long and 1 inch wide, is very plainly engraved the Lord's Prayer, appended to which is the name David Pycett, 1774. On the reverse side is engraved various designs. A wonderful looking silver watch, small in size and almost round in shape, is another rare curiosity. The divers brought up a number of British guineas of the date of 1765, very perfect, and now that they are no longer in circulation in Great Britain are, of course, very valuable. Two heavy cannon have been recovered bearing the British coat of arms, and it is estimated that at least one hundred tons of kentledge are stowed away in the hull. This kentledge is composed of flat pieces of iron about two feet long, and used for ballast. Each piece bears the royal stamp of the king, R. It is supposed there are at least one hundred tons of shot on board the vessel. Battle-axes, cutlasses, guns, pistols, and all the paraphernalia of a man-of-war are visible, and much of it will be saved. The timbers of the ship are in an elegant state of preservation, and a novel feature of her construction is that she was put together by trunnels, no bolts being used.


## Reasoner's Column.

SPECIAL

**Announcement.**

**A. HANAUER,**

**Wholesale & Retail**

DEALER IN

**MILLINERY**

**&**

**FANCY GOODS,**

*OPPOSITE U. P. SEMINARY,*

BEAVER, PA.,

*WILSON'S BUILDING,*

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.,

*OPPOSITE NIXON HOUSE,*

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

I call the attention of the people of Beaver County to the fact that I have opened a new Store, opposite the U. P. Seminary, in Beaver, where I will constantly keep on hand and offer at the lowest prices everything kept in a first class

**MILLINERY**

**&**

**FANCY GOODS'**

**Establishment.**

**ONE PRICE TO ALL.**

All goods are marked in plain figures.

**Look at the Prices:**

New Styles in

BLANKETS,

COVERLETS,

HOOP SKIRTS,

WOOLEN YARN

And all kinds of

NOTIONS

AND LADIES'

**Dress Trimmings,**

AT

**FANCY GOODS**

SUCH AS

BREASTPINS,

EARRINGS,

SLEEVE BUTTONS,

CHAINS, &C.,

They have received the most elegant styles, the like of which was never seen in this town.

If you see their stock in new styles in

**MEN'S and BOYS' HATS,**

and all kinds of

**GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS**

you must surely think they mean business.

In Fancy and Plain

CASSIMERES,

CLOTH,

DOESKINS,

BEAVERS,

CHINCHILLAS,

They say without bragging that no one in the county is able to show a more select stock of

**FINE STYLES,**

and can offer them at

**LOWER PRICES**

than they do. Therefore they can guarantee whoever patronizes them that they can furnish a suit of clothing which can not be beat, either in cut or prices.

They can say again that they have the best cutter in this county, a gentleman who goes ahead with the fashion, and has practiced his trade for twenty years in first class merchant tailoring establishments in New York, Cleveland, and lately at Alliance, O. Their force of tailors and tailoresses are all schooled hands, as will be seen by the work they intend to turn out this fall. To keep their old customers and get new ones this firm has concluded to make suits to order

*CHEAPER THAN EVER.*

All wool cassimere suits they will now make for

**$20**

For which thirty dollars has to be paid elsewhere, and all wool black broadcloth suits for

**$30**

For which other houses charge $40. It would be advisable, and in fact it is to the interest of every one to price the goods and examine the stock of

**SCHIFF & STEINFELD,**

(Before purchasing elsewhere.)

**BROADWAY,**

*NEW BRIGHTON.*

sep29:1m.

## New Advertisements.

**SCHIFF & STEINFELD,**

Have received this fall a heavy stock in

**DRY GOODS,**

**TRIMMINGS,**

**NOTIONS,**

**FANCY GOODS, &C.,**

Which they have purchased direct from the headquarters at

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA,

And are therefore able to sell their goods now at prices which cannot be beat anywhere, Pittsburgh included.

They have received a full line of the celebrated

**Double Warp Alpacca,**

Considered the best make imported into this country.

IN

**DRESS GOODS**

They have on hand now the latest in the

NEW YORK MARKET.

**PRINTS,**

They have on hand hundreds of different patterns of the best makes at 12½ cents; also inferior qualities at 8 and 10 cents.

**WATERPROOF**

Will be much worn again this fall, and on that account they laid in a large stock of all qualities.

IN

**PLAIN AND CHECKERED FLANNELS**

They have a larger assortment than any other establishment in the county.

They also offer extra bargains in bleached and unbleached

**MUSLINS.**

**Look at the Prices:**

New Styles in

BLANKETS,

COVERLETS,

HOOP SKIRTS,

WOOLEN YARN

And all kinds of

NOTIONS

AND LADIES'

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**SCHIFF & STEINFELD,**

178 Federal Street, Allegheny

jun2:1y.

**Surveyor General's Office,**
HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 12, 1869.

*To the Owners of Unpatented Lands:*

In obedience to an Act of Assembly, approved the eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine, you are hereby notified that the "County Land Lien Docket," containing the list of unpatented lands for Beaver county, prepared under the Act of Assembly of the 20th of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the supplement thereto, has this day been forwarded to the Prothonotary of the county, at whose office it may be examined. The liens can only be liquidated by the payment of the purchase money, interest and fees, and receiving patents through this Department. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
aug18-6m *Surveyor General*

## Railroads.

**RAILROADS.**

**PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.**

On and after May 30th, 1869, Trains will leave Allegheny City, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Fast Line leaves Pittsburgh at 7.30, P. M.; leaves Rochester, 9.05; Alliance, 9.40; Orrville, 10.45; Wooster, 11.10; Mansfield, 12.05; Crestline, 1.40; Galion, 2.10; Bucyrus, 2.40; Forest, 3.40; Lima, 4.55; Van Wert, 6.10; Fort Wayne, 7.30; Plymouth, 9.40; Valparaiso, 11.30; arrive at Chicago, 6.40 A. M.

Fast Line leaves Pittsburgh at 7.15 A. M.; leaves Rochester, 9.05; Alliance, 9.40; Orrville, 10.45; Wooster, 11.10; Mansfield, 12.05; Crestline, 1.40; Galion, 2.10; Bucyrus, 2.40; Forest, 3.40; Lima, 4.55; Van Wert, 6.10; Fort Wayne, 7.30; Plymouth, 9.40; Valparaiso, 11.30; arrive at Chicago, 6.40 P. M.

Mail Train leaves Pittsburgh at 1.00 P. M.; leaves Rochester, 3.05; Alliance, 3.40; Orrville, 4.45; Wooster, 5.10; Mansfield, 6.05; Crestline, 7.40; Galion, 8.10; Bucyrus, 8.40; Forest, 9.40; Lima, 10.55; Van Wert, 12.10 A. M.; Fort Wayne, 1.30; Plymouth, 3.40; Valparaiso, 5.30; Chicago, 10.00.

Pittsburgh Express leaves Pittsburgh at 4.00 P. M.; leaves Rochester, 5.45; Alliance, 6.20; Orrville, 7.25; Wooster, 7.50; Mansfield, 8.45; Crestline, 10.20; Galion, 10.50; Bucyrus, 11.20; Forest, 12.20 A. M.; Lima, 1.35; Van Wert, 2.50; Fort Wayne, 4.10; Plymouth, 6.20; Valparaiso, 8.10; Chicago, 11.00.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

| STATIONS. | Exp'ss. | Mail. | Exp'ss. | Exp'ss. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 7.30 A M | 1.00 P M | 4.00 P M | 7.15 A M |
| Rochester | 9.05 | 3.05 | 5.45 | 8.55 |
| Alliance | 9.40 | 3.40 | 6.20 | 9.30 |
| Orrville | 10.45 | 4.45 | 7.25 | 10.30 |
| Wooster | 11.10 | 5.10 | 7.50 | 10.55 |
| Mansfield | 12.05 | 6.05 | 8.45 | 11.45 |
| Crestline | 1.40 | 7.40 | 10.20 | 1.20 A M |
| Galion | 2.10 | 8.10 | 10.50 | 1.50 |
| Bucyrus | 2.40 | 8.40 | 11.20 | 2.20 |
| Upper Sandusky | 3.40 | 9.40 | 12.20 A M | 3.20 |
| Forest | 4.55 | 10.55 | 1.35 | 4.35 |
| Lima | 6.10 | 12.10 A M | 2.50 | 5.50 |
| Van Wert | 7.30 | 1.30 | 4.10 | 7.10 |
| Fort Wayne | 9.40 | 3.40 | 6.20 | 9.00 |
| Columbia | 11.30 | 5.30 | 8.10 | 10.50 |
| Warsaw | 12.55 P M | 6.55 | 9.35 | 12.35 A M |
| Plymouth | 1.30 | 7.30 | 10.00 | 1.00 |
| Valparaiso | 3.30 | 9.30 | 11.40 | 3.00 |
| Chicago | 6.40 | 12.00 | 1.40 P M | 6.10 |

TRAINS GOING EAST.

| STATIONS. | Exp'ss. | Exp'ss. | Exp'ss. | Exp'ss. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 7.45 A M | 6.30 A M | 4.00 P M | 10.00 P M |
| Valparaiso | 9.30 | 8.50 | 5.47 | 12.20 A M |
| Plymouth | 11.05 | 10.15 | 7.15 | 2.00 |
| Warsaw | 12.07 | 11.15 | | 3.00 |
| Columbia | 1.50 | | | 4.30 |
| Fort Wayne | 3.05 P M | 1.10 P M | 9.05 | 6.00 |
| Van Wert | 1.31 | 9.10 | | 7.18 |
| Lima | 2.52 | 2.11 | 10.43 | 8.36 |
| Forest | 4.27 